The CIO NEWS

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C., Under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925.

Postmaster: Send Form 3578-P Cards to Tennessee CIO NEWS, 66 So. Third St., Memphis, Tenn.

$1 A YEAR, 5c A COPY—$1.50 IN CANADA

Vol. 8, No. 25 — June 18, 1945

Tennessee Edition

Haywood Sets Goal for South

MONTEAGLE—"The organizational job that has been done by the CIO in the South would have been called a miracle a few years ago," said Allan S. Haywood, CIO Vice President and Director of Organization, to a group of southern CIO members.

"The job ahead of us seems equally impossible, but it will be done." Brother Haywood spoke on Organizing the South at a meeting of CIO representatives and leaders held at Highlander Folk School on the last day of the Southern CIO School.

After citing the gains CIO has made in the face of tremendous obstacles, he outlined the job ahead to be that of completing the organization of Southern industry, educating CIO members and the community to fully exercise their political rights, and fulfilling the CIO 60,000,000 jobs program.

Speaking of the progress toward international understanding and cooperation made at the World Trade Union Conference in London last February, to which he was a delegate, Brother Haywood said: "We can't have international peace our own way. We've got to give and take with other people."

"Ours is a people's movement," he declared. "If civilization is to be preserved the people must preserve it."

"We cannot continue the record of progress we have made up to now," he told the Southern unionists, "unless we are united. We must stamp out all forms of discrimination. Only with a unified movement, based on equal rights, can we win our fight for economic security for all."

In addition to the students of the CIO school, the following CIO representatives from Tennessee attended the meeting: Reg. Dir. Paul R. Christopher, Sub-Reg. Dir. W. A. Copeland, Field Rep. B. T. Judd and Charles H. Wilson, Intl. Rep. of the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers.

MIUC Calls For Strong OPA, NLRB

MEMPHIS—Rigid price control must be continued until the supply of the things we want to buy catches up with the demand," the Memphis Industrial Union Council said in a resolution sent to all Tennessee senators and congressmen.

"There are indications that some forces may take the end of the war in Europe as a signal to begin a concerted drive to eliminate price control," the resolution said. "We believe rigid control should continue until supply meets demand so prices will not skyrocket when restrictions are removed."

The council urged Congress to grant sufficient funds to OPA to fight black market operations, particularly those related to handling of meat.

The council also adopted a strong resolution, which was sent to Tennessee congressmen, urging opposition to measures now under consideration in Washington which would badly weaken the National Labor Relations Board by sharply reducing the funds on which it must operate.

This resolution also opposed legislation which would exclude processors of agriculture commodities from adherence to the National Labor Relations act.

Steel Gains New Chattanooga Plants

CHATTANOOGA—With an election won, two elections pending, three organizational drives in progress and three contracts recently signed, the United Steelworkers are building a strong organization in Chattanooga.

By a vote of 56 for USA-CIO as against two for the AFL and 19 for no union, employes of the Mascot Stove Co. chose the Steelworkers as their collective bargaining agency on June 1. This company was once under contract with the AFL but has been a non-union shop since 1927.

An election is scheduled for early September at the U. S. Pipe & Foundry Co. The Steelworkers have a substantial majority of the workers in this plant signed up and are only waiting for the expiration date of the AFL contract now in effect, which will be in September. Representative J. C. Stafford reports that he is confident the employes will vote USA-CIO.

The Steelworkers will go into an election in September at the International Harvester Co., where the union has a majority of the workers signed up and are now awaiting the expiration date of a contract between the company and an independent union. Rep. J. C. Stafford, in charge of the campaign, reports that the prospects of winning the election are very good.

The Tennessee Stove Works is being reorganized after an election in the plant was lost a year ago. Seventy-five percent of the employes have signed application cards with the USA. Sub-Reg. Dir. W. B. Frazier is waiting to see if the company will bargain with the Steelworkers without an election before petitioning the NLRB.

Organization was recently begun at the Cahill Forge & Foundry Co. by Rep. Lee J. Sorsby, Jr.

Contracts have been signed recently at Lucey Boiler Mfg. Co., Ross-Meehan Foundries and the Southern Ferro Alloys Co., with substantial gains for employes in these plants. Wage demands in each contract are before the Reg. War Labor Board.

FTA Plans Term

Memphis—The Executive Board of the Regl. Council of the Food, Tobacco and Agricultural Workers met in Memphis May 27 with Miss Connie Anderson, FTA Education Dir., to plan a one-week school to begin Aug. 20 for FTA members in the region.

FTA Pres. Donald Henderson and Sec.-Treas. Harold Lane will attend the school in addition to Miss Anderson and others in the union education field.

55c Minimum For Memphis

Memphis—With sights set on a 100 per cent 55-cent minimum wage in this area, the Memphis CIO has gotten off to a good start toward its 1945 wage objective.

Since the WLB announced its policy of approving a 55-cent minimum, all contracts coming open, and in all new ones, CIO unions have insisted upon no less than that figure.

Only four cases have been forced to the War Labor Board in disputes over the 55-cent minimum, and in two of those the Atlanta board has ordered the 55-cent minimum at the Caradine-Karsh Wholesale Grocer and the Cold Press Milling Co., represented by FTA Local 19.

In the other dispute cases—Shelby Paper Box and Valley Fibre Box—a WLB panel unanimously recommended the 55-cent minimum, with an across-the-board increase of 5 cents.

FTA Rep. Frank Hargrove has signed voluntary agreements for the 55-cent minimum at Malone and Hyde and Federal Compress and Buckeye Cotton Oil.

Earl Crowder, Steel district representative, has established the 55-cent minimum at Standard Brake Shoe, Virginia Bridge and Continental Can.

Other 55-cent minimums were established at the General Wiping Cloth plant and Tennessee Paper Stock Co.

Hosiery Workers Office Opens

Greensboro, N. C.—The Southern Regional Office of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers opened June 15 at 821-822 Jefferson Standard Building, Greensboro, N. C.

John J. McCoy, AFHW Southern Director, who previously was with the Hosiery Workers in the Chattanooga area, is in charge.

TENNESSEE CIO MEMBERS gathered at Highlander Folk School to hear CIO Vice Pres. and Org. Dir. Allan S. Haywood speak on "Organizing the South" at the final session of the Southern CIO School.

Left to right (kneeling): W. A. Copeland, Sub-Reg. Dir., Memphis; A. E. Sloss, Business Agent, Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers, Nashville; Paul R. Christopher, Reg. Dir.; B. T. Judd, Field Rep., Chattanooga; (standing): Charles H. Wilson, Mine Mill & Smelter Workers Rep.; Catherine Winston, Tennessee CIO News Editor; C. W. Danenburg, Southern Dir., Gas Coke & Chemical Workers; Allan S. Haywood; Peggy Bennett, Education Dir., URWA 186, Memphis; Mrs. Ray Allen, Memphis; Dorothy Daniel office worker, URWA, 186, Memphis; Sidney Oates, Vice Pres., UAW 903, Memphis; and Henry B. White, Pres., United Transport Service Employes of America, Local 801, Memphis.

Sloss, Daniel, Oates and White were students at the four-week term which ended June 2.

Org Lab

VIRGINIA STATE COUNCIL NEWS LETTER

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY BY PUBLICITY AND EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE

Number 18 June 6, 1945

Brother Boyd E. Payton, Regional Director, TWUA reports that an election will be held soon at the Leas Cochrane Corp., The Blue Ridge Division in Glasgow, Va.

Brother James Simone, Regional Director, IUMSWA, reports that he has petitioned for a NLRB election at the Dodge Boat and Plane Corp. in Newport News, Va.

Ted du Cuennois has petitioned for a NLRB election in the Keystone Tanning and Glue Co. plant at Iron Gate, Va.

Brother Thomas R. Linn reports that he has petitioned for a NLRB election at the Meade Corp. Lynchburg, Va.

The Oil Workers International Union won the election at the Texas Oil Company at Norfolk, Va. CIO 39, no union 16

A labor-welfare conference was held in Richmond, Va. on May 23rd. about 60 representatives of labor and welfare agencies were present. Ted du Cuennois represented the CIO on the panel. Many good suggestions came out during the discussion, one that all welfare agencies should have members of labor on their planning and program boards.

Brother Allen S. Haywood, Vice-President and Director of Organization for the CIO will speak at the CIO Labor Conference, to be held at the Y.W.C.A. in Richmond, Va. Saturday and Sunday June 9-10, 1945. Brother Haywood will speak on world labor organization the night of June 9th.

A labor-welfare conference was held in Roanoke, Va. May 28, 1945. It was well attended with welfare workers from as far away as Washington, D. C. and Alexandria, Va. Labor representatives attended from Danville, Front Royal, Richmond and Lynchburg as well as from Roanoke, Va. Brother Robert Boyer, Chaired the conference with Miss Elizabeth Fullerton as moderator. Speakers were Mr. Brewer Grant of CIO war relief, Mr. Kline also of the CIO war relief, Mr. B. E. Chewning, Director of Roanoke Community Council and Mr. H. W. Morgenthaler, Exc. Secretary of the Roanoke Community Council. It was a worthwhile conference and both the welfare agencies and labor should benefit from such conferences.

In the wage case of Local 690 PWOC and Albemarle Paper Company the WLB reversed the ruling of the Wage Stabilization Director and allowed the workers the extra 1ø per hour general increase.

Brother Ernest B. Pugh, Va. CIO Reg. Dir. reports that the CIO members are having a real session at the Highlander Folk School with 30 students attending from Alabama, Georgia, Tenn. Maryland, Virginia and Oklahoma.

Brother Boyd E. Payton, Reg. Dir. TWUA, reports that an election will be held at the Sylvania plant at Fredricksburg, Va. in the very near future.

Mr. Freeman of W.R.N.L. asked me to notify our members that station W.R.N.L. now carries the CIO program at 6.45 P.M. on Saturdays instead on on Mondays.

SEND IN YOUR NEWS, WE WANT TO HEAR FROM YOUR LOCAL

Fraternally yours,

T.D. du Cuennois

T.D. du Cuennois
Editor

Orally Labor

VIRGINIA STATE COUNCIL NEWS LETTER

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY BY PUBLICITY AND EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE

Number 19 June 26, 1945

Brother Bernard Hiatt, Int'l Representative for United Furniture Workers of America reports a victory at the Gravely Novelty Furniture Company at Martinsville, Va. CIO 59 votes no union 17 votes. He also reports that the U.F.W.A. gained the bargaining rights at the Virginia Mirror Company in Martinsville, Va. by a card check. 75 workers were involved.

Brother Boyd E. Payton reports that the T.W.U.A. lost an election at Leas-Cochrane Company's Blue Ridge Division, Glasgow, Va. CIO 136 No. union 509 votes.

Brother Rupert Thrasher Int'l Representative for the United Shoe Workers of America reports that they won an election at Daly Brothers Shoe Company at Harrisonburg, Va. CIO 149 votes no union 49 votes 2 ballots were voided.

Brother Hiatt, Int'l Representative of the U.F.W.A.-CIO reports that he has petitioned for elections in the following plants at Martinsville, Va., Morris Novelty Company and the Hooker Bassett Company.

Christine Huffman, Int'l Representative for the A.C.W.A. reports that Local 462 ACWA Lynchburg, Va. has renewed its contract with the Jobber's Pants Company. The workers received many increased benefits under the new contract including an average of 5¢ per hour increase in wages for piece workers. The lower paid workers receiving more of an increase that the higher paid workers. All time workers will receive a straight 5¢ per hour increase. They will also receive a 3 day vacation for all employees with from 6 months to one years service with the company and one weeks vacation for all employees with one year or more service with the Company. Also the Standard Group Insurance plan that has been set up for that industry by the National Office of the A.C.W.A.

A CIO Educational Conference was held in Richmond, Va. June 9th-10th under the auspices of the Southern School for Workers. This conference was well attended from all the CIO Locals in Virginia. It was a real worthwhile conference and all the delegates should have a good report to make to their Locals. The minutes of this conference will go out to all locals just as soon as possible.

The Virginia State Organizing Committee met in Richmond the same week end as the Educational Conference. About 25 fulltime representatives attended this meeting.

Requests are coming into our regional office from all over the State to organize workers and due to the manpower shortage we are unable to answer all the calls as quickly as we would like to and this is a request to all CIO Locals in the State to contact workers in plants in their vicinity, sign them up in the union, arrange a meeting and either notify this office of the time and place of the meeting or Brother Boyd E. Payton's office and a representative will be sent to attend the meeting. In working this way your representatives will be able to cover more ground and at the same time the workers are organizing.

The P.W.O.C. lost the election among the electrical Workers at the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company, Covington, Va. to the IBEW-AFL the vote was CIO 14 AFL 30.

Bea McCrea, Bus. Agt. for Local 26 F.T.A. at Suffolk, Va. reports that her local has just received many new benefits under their new contract just negotiated. Some of the benefits were: Maintenance of membership, one weeks vacation for all those that have one or more years service with the Company, Grievence Procedure, Senority, a 50¢ Minimum for men with a 5¢ per hour for all getting 55¢ or less, also a 43¢ starting rate for women to go to 48¢ after 60 days service. Women machine adjusters to get 50¢ per hour, also 3¢ and 5¢ differential for the 2nd and third shifts, 2 hours reporting time when the workers report for work and there is no work for them if they have not previously been notified that there would be no work, also women will be granted maternity leave of absence of 6 weeks before delivery and 2 months after which may be extended to one year on a doctors certificate, also for the first time the Company has agreed to erect 8 bulletin boards that the union may use.

Home is where the heart is ... but sometimes there isn't any home and that's where you as a citizen of Richmond can help. Foster homes for children whose families are suffering from emotional conflict, sickness or financial troubles, are desperately needed. If you can give a child a temporary home contact the Richmond War and Community Fund.

If you, yourself are unable to take one of these children into your own home, maybe your friends or neighbors would like to give one a home. Show this letter to them.

Local 45 F.T.A. Richmond, Va. and Export Leaf Tobacco Company have completed negotiations on renewing their contract for the coming year, all except as to wages on which they could not agree. They will meet soon before a U.S. Conciliator on wages. Brother Max Sussman, Bus. Agt. for Locals 45-57 F.T.A. conducted these negotiations.

SEND IN ALL NEWS FROM YOUR LOCAL

WE WANT TO HEAR FROM YOU.

Fraternally yours,

T. D. du Cuennois

T.D. du Cuennois
Editor

INSTITUTE OF LABOR STUDIES

LABOR VIEWS ON CURRENT ISSUES — Vol. 3

A monthly digest of source materials on labor opinion gathered from current labor periodicals — No. 6

INFORMATION SERVICE I — JUNE

Institute of Labor Studies — 1945

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INSTITUTE OF LABOR STUDIES
A clearing house and organizing medium for the encouragement of research in the labor field

Address communications to Research Director, 54 Prospect Street, Northampton, Mass.

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LABOR VIEWS ON CURRENT ISSUES

A monthly digest of source material on labor opinion
gathered from current labor periodicals

Vol. 3 No. 6 June 1945

NOTE: This bulletin is issued ten times a year. The next number will appear in September.

LABOR ON POSTWAR POLICY

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AFL Executive Council adopted a declaration on national and international post-war policy at its Spring session. (Excerpts): . . . . . .

". . . . .Industry, labor and agriculture should full-heartedly support the objectives of the San Francisco meeting.

"We are deeply interested and greatly concerned in the attainment and maintenance of a future and permanent world peace. To do this we must maintain and safeguard the economic and political well being of the American people here at home. "

"Great as are our resources, they are not inexhaustible. There are limitations and restrictions upon our abilities to contribute which, if disregarded, will place an undue strain upon our domestic economy and which, if unheeded, will reflect injury not alone upon ourselves but as well upon those whom we would benefit."

/ Are faced with the prime necessity and requirement of conserving and safeguarding and advancing economic and social interests of people, particularly wage earners. To this end a program outlined as follows:/

(1) "Maintenance of a high and ever progressively increasing American standard of living, measured in real purchasing power. / This consideration should govern all our domestic and foreign policy relations and decisions./

(2) " The planning and financing of a vast program of urban and rural housing, of road renovation and rebuilding, of rural electrification and of long overdue public works is of utmost importance. . ./It would/ provide a successful transition of our national economy from war to peacetime production. . ./Should take/ precedence over any other domestic objective. . ./guarantees a continued period of full employment and of sustained high living standards to the American people.

. . .

(3) "Safeguarding the foundation of our American way of life and of well being by the maintenance of unclosed economic opportunities for our citizens under a system of free enterprise is imperative to the perpetuity of our constitutional social and political order. . .International cartels and international trade controls which tend to limit or restrict the free and full scope of the economic opportunities of our people must be discouraged."

(4) "Government controls and direction of our life and relations made imperative by war requirements and necessities must not continue after the emergencies of war have passed. . .insist upon an orderly but speedy end of the economic regimentation, direction and control. . .

(5) "We will continue to contribute our proportionate share together with other nations in organizing the conditions and providing for world reconstruction and in rendering fullhearted support to policies that will facilitate self-sustaining economic revoery of all nations and thus contribute toward a healthy world economy. . ./Must nevertheless avoid the errors of the '20s. . ./

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NOTE: Where items are quoted in full it is so stated. Otherwise only excerpts are given. Direct quotations are enclosed in quotation marks. Summarized material is enclosed in brackets.

Postwar Policy (continued)

AFL-

(6) "Ideological infiltration into our American political and economic life by propagandists of foreign nations or directed, subsidized or controlled by foreign sources, must not be permitted. . . .

(Richmond Lab. Her. 5-18-45)

"Labor's case for 60 million postwar jobs will have the backing of the overwhelming majority of the people in the United States, a nationwide survey just completed by the National Opinion Research Center indicates.

/ Revealed that 85 per cent of Americans from all walks of life and every section think that Congress should make plans now to insure full employment after the war. Only 12 per cent think such planning should be postponed until after final victory, and 3 per cent undecided. . ./

(Colo. Teams. 5-24-45)

CIO

"The CIO looks upon Fred M. Vinson as chief of an Economic General Staff, responsible for and capable of organizing the logistics of maximum production and employment, and of carrying the battle against deflation, inflation and poverty." / From a statement by Pres. Philip Murray/ Continues the article, "The CIO called for bold and forward action through every federal agency to use the mass of information and skill that exists: (1) To make sure that reconversion shall be accomplished rapidly and in a planned and orderly manner; (2) To make sure that policies shall be adopted to maximize employment in order to provide 60 million good paying jobs and to fulfill the Economic Bill of Rights enunciated by President Roosevelt and supported by President Truman. . .

"The statement pointed out sharply to Judge Vinson that plans must be made; that he must issue orders for their execution and 'to declare to J. A. Krug, chairman of the War Production Board that his agency has important work still to do, and that it does not exist to go out of existence at this time. WPB's deliberate suicide now would adversely affect the nation's prosperity and create grave unemployment."

"Murray asked that labor be more fully consulted, declaring that Section 203(c) in One and Two of the Act provided for such consultation.

"Murray declared that he does not admit the validity of any legal objections that federal agencies cannot operate as an economic general staff in planning for full production. /Quoting from the Act/ "such plans are necessary to meet the problems arising out of the transition from war to peace.'"

(CIO News 5-21-45)

Auto Industry. "A program for 900,000 to 1,000,000 jobs in the automotive industry in the poswar period--which would mean twice the prewar level of employment--/approved by Int'l Exec. Board of UA W-CIO in April, 1945./

/Recommended by R.H. Thomas, president. . .unanimously adopted by the board/, "the program offers the first concrete plan to create and maintain automotive industry employment on a level with wartime employment. A program for aircraft industry employment is included."

Brief excerpts from text of program (text covers three pages in the Union paper.):

"...By the time the war is over, the 900,000 men and women employed in the plants of the automobile industry will have produced well over 30 billion dollars' worth of munitions. From the aircraft industry, war planes have been coming at a rate of 100,000 every 12 months--twice the 50,000-a-year goal which prompted the derision of the 'experts' when it was first proposed by President Roosevelt."

"...Now two auto workers for every one employed in 1940 and about 15 for every one on the payrolls of the aircraft industry in that year. /Govt. funds have doubled productive plant and equipment of auto industry, and multiply that of aircraft industry many times over./

Postwar Policy (continued)

CIO

"Our Union, the UAW-CIO, has always held that to scrap this equipment and consign these workers to unemployment after the war would be unforgivable waste of the nation's most precious resources. . . . . .

"Spokesmen for the industry do foresee a brief postwar boom--with production reaching a peak of six million units per year, to be sold at 25 to 30 per cent above 1942 prices. This is expected to last for no more than two years while we work off the replacement demand created by four years in which no passenger cars rolled off the industry's assembly lines.

"When these easy pickings are over, the industry plans to beat a quick retreat to 'normalcy.' Production is expected to fall back to the level of the late 1930s: between 3.5 and 4.5 million cars and trucks per year."

"This is a plain invitation to social and economic disaster. / Would allow for employment of little more than half no of workers now on industry's payrolls./

"Such 'normalcy' would contribute at least one-half million jobless auto workers to the total of 18 million unemployed which the U.S. Department of Commerce has prophesied will come if the nation is allowed to sink back to its 1940 levels of production. ". . . .

"We know the productive capacity of our industry. We have studied its possible postwar markets. It is our conviction that five years after the end of this war not 4½ million, but 10 million cars and trucks, should be coming annually from the plants of our industry. And right now. . .our sights must be set on no lower goals. The whole process of reconversion should be geared to this--not to a relapse into unemployment, with men and machines thrown on the junk piles of industry."

"At 10 million units per year, the industry would give employment to between 900,000 and one million workers. This has been roughly the industry's wartime level of employment. It must become its peacetime employment if the need of the country and the world for motor transport is to be met and if the industry is to shoulder its full share of 60,000,000 jobs in peacetime America."

/ The program then takes up such topics as : Productive capacity of the industry; the problem of the market(outlining a national program, which gives its "full support to the program of the National CIO," and proposes to extend and maintain purchasing power by a national program which includes maintaining firm price controls, carrying through a speedy reconversion aimed at a 60,000,000-job economy, adjusting the nation's tax program to protect mass purchasing power, bring immediate and substantial wage increases, establish the annual wage in all industries, give full government support to needed public works, develop new industies, carrying through the United Nations' program of world political and economic cooperation, promote sound industrial relations. The program further deals with industry responsibilities, including jobs for veterans; sets forth a"schedule for a million jobs"; takes up special aircraft problems; the necessity of speeding reconversion, with proposals; and the protection of labor's standards./

(Un. Auto Wk. 5-15-45, for text in full.)

Maritime industry. "A future for the American merchant marine and the men who man it. . .Merchant seamen, through their unions, operators and government spokesmen , business men and ordinary American workers and farmers, are on record in ever increasing numbers, for maintaining in the postwar years an expanded merchant fleet carrying to and from the seaports of the world the cargoes which will make for a commerce and prospcity, peacefully developed, greater than man has ever known. /Article then goes on to discuss NMU-CIO policy for accomplishing this./

(Pilot 5-25-45)

Postwar Policy (continued)

Rail Unions

"General chairmen of three transportation brotherhoods-/Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Railway Conductors, Switchmen, hold/ important conferences...to map a program for the improvement of the wages and working conditions of / their members/. / Full details of the program to be announced later./

ANTI-LABOR TRENDS

"A well-organized well financed and politically powerful / attack against labor's right to join a union "is under way in Congress."/ As charged by Pres. Murray (CIO), it "aims to cripple the Wagner Act by imposing trick riders on the appropriation for the Natl Labor Relations Board now before the House Appropriations Committee. . .

"The riders, plus a $500,000 cut in appropriations, / would do four damaging things to the act/ : (1) "protect collusive contracts between employers and employer-dominated unions by a clause preventing the Board from taking up a complaint case where a contract has been in force for three months or more. /so-called 'Frey' Amendment/. "...Has been used in the past to prevent genuine unions-whether CIO or A FL- from moving against a company union where a contract, no matter how collusive, is in force." (2)"Deny hundreds of thousands of food industry workers the benefits of the Wagner Act, through a clause prohibiting the use of NLRB funds in any case involving the food processing industry." (3) "Prevent foremen from organizing and bargaining collectively through a similar clause denying the use of NLRB funds in cases involving them." (4)"Cripple the NLRB by a $500,000 cut in funds that will force it to lay off 22 per cent of its personnel, which is approximately 165 employes. . .

". . /These amendments/ mean if passed, the end of the Wagner Act as a law protecting the basic right of a worker to organize." / Pres. Murray wrote in re to CIO affiliates/: "The act is a charter of labor's rights. It is a basic contribution of the Roosevelt Administration to the national welfare, and its unimpaired functioning is indispensable to effective labor-management cooperation in the postwar world."

(Union, 5-16-45)

CIO News (May 21, '45), gives results of a study of a selection of newspapers and their handling of labor news, alleging that their study showed the press was "inflaming public opinion against collective bargaining."

Colo. Teamster (5-3-45) reports, "Organized labor is keeping a watchful eye on legislation introduced by Senator Bailey (D. N.C.) which would outlaw all employer payments to a union other than the checkoff of dues."

"Presumably aimed at John L. Lewis' demand for a 10 cent-a-ton royalty for the United Mine Workers, the bill would destroy helath insurance funds and other agreements that employers and unions have established voluntarily, labor leaders declare. The Bailey bill even goes beyond money contributions by an employer and bans contributions of 'any other things of value.". . . . . .

United Auto Worker (5-1-45) asserts, "The 'charter of principles' for post-war peace between labor and industry, recently enunciated by /representatives of CIO, AFL and U. S. Chamber of Commerce/ "finds no warm response among the owners and management of the automobile industry.". . . .

"The agreement was barely two days old when George Romney, director of the 'Automotive Council for War Production'. . .criticized it over a national radio hotwork. A few days later, C.E. Wilson, president of General Motors, told a Detroit press conference he did not think much of the peace agreement."

Anti-Labor Trends (continued)

". . .On April 10. . .Wilson, B. E. Hutchinson, vice-president of Chrsyler Corp., echoed by Romney/and others/, criticized Johnston--the 'charter', and made public their own idea of a post-war industrial relations program. ". . .
"This is the program of the NAM, and of the dominant factors in the Chamber of Commerce, Hutchinson said:
"1. Strikes 'to bring pressure on governmental agencies' would be outlawed; (2) Labor unions would be barred by law from combatting speed-ups; (3) Any individual union member who participates in an 'illegal strike' would be subject to imprisonment, fine or both; (4) Any strike called before government had exhausted all methods at arbitration would be an 'illegal' strike; (5) It would be illegal for unions to 'molest, threaten or interfere' with strike-breakers." Adds this account, "Point 4, for example, would mean that if the post-war equivalent of the War Labor Board took two years to rule on a case, no strike could take place for two years." . . . . .
"Commenting on the /charter/ Hutchinson said that Section 4 of the 'charter is particularly objectionable because it 'freezes the present situation in regard to labor law.'" / Section 4 declares, "the fundamental rights of labor to organize and engage in collective bargaining should be recognized and preserved.". ./
"Wilson took the position that the 'charter' does not 'place enough emphasis on the importance of production and the necessity for work.' He said he agreed with previous criticism of the 'charter' made by Harvey Campbell, spokesmen for the Detroit Board of Commerce /a long-time opponent of labor and unionism/". . . . .
. . . . .

LABOR ON PRICE CONTROL

"Faced by a strong drive by reactionary Congressmen to wipe out price control legislation or render it completely useless by innocent-sounding amendments, the CIO has adopted a complete program for a real fight to ensure continued control of prices.". . . . . .
"The CIO has rightly maintained since the outset of the war that prices must be kept under strict control throughout the war and as long as necessary thereafter to prevent inflation similar to that which followed the last war when prices after the armistice went up 103%, while wages only rose 25%. ". . . .
(UE News 5-26-45)

Nineteen cooperating organizations issued a call to action to preserve the Price Control Act and prevent inflation. (Including various labor organizations--CIO, Railway Trainmen, National Women's Trade Union League, and others.)
The call points out that the "danger of inflation is greater than ever before. That there must be no negotiated peace with inflation through special interest amendments, no compromise with black markets. Rationing must continue to assure fair sharing, and to enable us to help prevent starvation of liberated peoples. The OPA must not be crippled for lack of funds." . . . .
(U. E. News 5-26-45)

(See also other labor papers for items stressing price control and its maintenance, --Union 5-30-45; CIO N. 5-21-45; Un. Auto Wk. 5-1-45; UE News-5-5-45.)

United Mine Workers Journal (5-15-45), commenting on OPA, asserts it needs "house-cleaning." "We have been trying to tell the OPA , the SFA, and other Government agencies that eventually coal production would decline unless the meat supply of American coal miners was increased. The Journal has repeatedly pointed to the decreased coal production in England resulting from a reduced meat diet." . . . . "Leaders of various UMWA districts have called upon the OPA in Washington without results. . . . "In actual practise the reduced supply of meat furnished by

Price Control (continued)

packers to distributors in coal areas leaves many communities entirely meatless for a week or two weeks at a time." . . . . . .
"The National Coal Association took the matter up with Government agencies, but like the UMWA, it has run into a stone wall. . . ." . . . .
/ Says Nat'l Coal Assn. report/, "Reports are coming in from various sections that the stores serving miners have far less meat than is needed and many have none. Working forces are being seriously reduced in many sections. . . The men will not work without proper food. Coal production is being reduced by reason of insufficient food primarily needed. OPA and the War Food Administration have demonstrated that pleas from managed are of no avail. ". . ./ The men will have to act for themselves. . .demand meat./

WAGES

"Economic Stabilizer W. H. Davis believes that after reconversion to peacetime economy, U.S. workers must have a 30 to 40% increase in real income 'or else we are sunk.'". . ."warned that it is imperative that the wage and price line be held steady now. He indicates that he would fight to hold controls firmly on both in the coming months. . ." "The problem is a common problem of getting production and consumption started. The controls will be handled with that in mind, and not in terms of abstractions.". . .
"We have to reconvert/he said/ somehow a $50 to $60 billion war economy into goods and services and we have to consume 90% of it. That means you will have to raise the standard of living 30 to 40%.". . . . . .
(Shipyd. Wk. 5-14-45)

"American workers were told by the National War Labor Board, May 10, that it would be as zealous in preventing wage reductions as it was before V-E Day in refusing to grant pay boosts.
"The pledge was made in a unanimously adopted policy statement announced by WLB Chairman George W. Taylor.
"Taylor went into details of the policy which calls for immediate agreement by management and labor on wage schedules, reached by collective bargaining, are to be put into effect immediately and then submitted to the WLB for review." . . . . . .
(Colo. Teams. 5-17-45)

LABOR ON INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

For the past two or three months the labor press has given much space and emphasis to the San Francisco Conference and other international issues.
AFL Executive Council, at its spring meeting, outlined certain amendments to the Dumbarton Oaks plan, while at the same time stating it believed "that the United Nations Conference, now being held at San Francisco, symbolizes the last hope of peace-loving humanity for generations to come for a peaceful world.". . .
(Text of proposals, Rich. Lab. Bor. 5-11-45)
As the San Francisco Conference advanced, labor became critical of the lack of labor participation.
"George Meany, sec.-treas. of the Am Fed of Labor. . .called upon the San Francisco conference to heed the opinion of real American workmen. He warned that unless the new world security organization is built upon sound principles of international morality and justice it will be a failure. . ."
(Mil. Lab. Pr. 5-10-45)
"Labor (5-5-45), reports on the dissatisfaction of Charles J. MacGowan, Pres. of Boilermakers, which was at San Francisco represented the Railway Labor Executives' Assn. Reports this paper, the labor representatives (MacGowan,

International Issues (continued)

Watt for AFL, Murray for CIO), are "all exceedingly busy men. It was with great reluctance they agreed to come to San Francisco, but they felt labor should be represented because of the workers' tremendous stake in this Security Conference. . . .They were told they would be 'consultants'. . . . . "The whole town seemed to be cluttered up with 'consultants'. . ./ Labor members asked for a meeting with delegation representatives, which was held, and voiced their not having been 'consulted.'/

At a special session of the U. S. delegation, states CIO News, Murray emphasized "CIO's complete support for the project, and the need for labor's active participation to make it a success. . ./He/ complained vigorously of the lack of recognition so far accorded to labor. . .presented a number of concrete suggestions for remedying this situation." He stated, "It is most unfortunate that the representatives of world organized labor have not yet been given recognition at this Conference and afforded the opportunity, in a consultative capacity, to express the viewpoint of labor and participate in the forging of the charter of world peace.". . . . . "The sole reference to any labor representation is in the State Dept's suggestion that the Intl. Labor Organization (ILO) be attached to the Social and Economic Council. This is entirely unsatisfactory.". . . . .
(CIO News 5-14-45)

CONST ITUTION OF WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS

CIO papers reported on the Constitution of the new World Federation of Trade Unions, the draft of which was made public at San Francisco in May. (Excerpts and summary material): Chief purposes:

"The World Federation of Trade Unions exists to improve the living and working conditions of the people of all lands, and to unite them in pursuit of the objectives sought by all freedom-loving peoples, as set forth in the declarations of the London World Trade Union Conference in February, 1945."

"These aims and objects can only be fully attained by the establishment of a world order in which all the resources of the world will be utilized for the benefit of all its peoples, the vast majority of whom are workers by hand and brain, whose protection and whose progress depend upon the union of all their organized forces, nationally and internationally." /Proclaims its prime purpose-to organize and unite within its ranks the trade unions of the world, regardless of considerations of race, nationality, religion or political opinion; assist workers wherever necessary in countires socially or industrially less developed, to set up their trade unions; and to carry on the struggle for the extermination of all Fascist forms of government and every manifestation of Fascism, under whatever form it operates and by whatever name it may be known. Other objects--to combat war and the causes of war. . .to support the widest possible internatl cooperation in the social and economic sphere. . .to carry on a struggle agginst reaction and for the full exercise of democratic rights and liberaies of all peoples./

Structure--of the organization is outlined. The Constitution still to be submitted to various national labor movements for approval. First constitutional convention to be held in Paris, France, beginning Sept. 25, 1945. Draft constitution unanimously agreed upon by the 13-man Administrative Committee.

Composition --provides for affiliation of national trade union organizations-generally a single national trade union centre for each country, but in special cases, more than one can affiliate. National autonomy of the trade union mvt. in each country guaranteed, and provision made for dealing with compliance with decisions of the WFTU. Provided under structure that WFTU will have a World Trade Union Congress (meeting every two years), General Council, Executive Committee, small Bureau of Management, a general secretary.

(For details see CIO News, May 14, 1945)

VIRGINIA STATE COUNCIL NEWS LETTER

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY BY PUBLICITY AND EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE

Number 20 July 6, 1945

Brother Boyd E. Payton, Regional Director for T.W.U.A. reports a victory for T.W.U.A.-CIO at the Sylvania Industrial Corp., Fredricksburg, Virginia. T.W.U.A.-CIO 800 votes and no union 558 votes, out of 1455 employees eligible to vote. This was a hard fought campaign and much credit for this victory should go to Virginia Doyle and Lester Jay.

Brother Bernard Hiatt, Int'l Representative for the U.F.W.A.-CIO reports that an election will be held at the Hooker-Basset Furniture Company, Inc. in Martinsville, Virginia, within the next 30 days.

A hearing by a N.L.R.B. Field Examiner on investigation and certificiation will be held at the Keystone Tanning and Glue Company's plant in Iron Gate, Virginia, July 12th at 1:30 P.M. to determine if Local 400 I.F.&L.W.U. represents a majority of the workers in that plant.

Brother R. Wray Alt, Special Representative for I.W.A.-CIO reports that an election will be held at the Daughtrey-Davis Company's box plant and sawmill in Emporia, Virginia, on July 9th.

SEND IN YOUR NEWS ITEMS
WE WANT TO HEAR FROM YOU.

David G. George, who in the past has been Labor's representative on the War Production Board in Virginia and has worked for and helped all Labor Organizations in Virginia, has resigned that position to become the Campaign Manager for Moss A. Plunkett, candidate for Governor of Virginia against the Machine picked candidate Wm. A. Tuck.

Instances have occured where CIO panel members have signed reports which provided for less than should be available under clearly established Board policy.

It is recommended that the Labor panel member should not attempt to trade on the panel level, but should hold out for the full union request, when reasonable, letting any necessary trading be done when the case is before the Board.

Mr. Frank McCallister, CIO assistant to panel members advises that when a CIO dispute case is certified to the WLB, the CIO assistant is permitted to submit five suggestions for labor panel members. This must be done within a day after the case has been received by the WLB. Union representatives are, therefore, asked to notify the CIO assistant immediately after a case has been referred to Conciliation Service if they have a special preference in CIO panel representation, so as to select labor panel members who are familiar with the industry problems involved.

Ernest B. Pugh, Va. CIO Regional Director will be in Atlanta, Ga. the week of July 9th serving on the War Labor Board. Any locals having cases before that Board should notify Brother Pugh of such cases and give him all the information you have regarding the case.

Brother Allan S. Haywood, Vice-President and Director of organization for CIO will be in Covington, Virginia, July 17th to attend a dinner meeting and installation of officers of Local 675 PWOC-CIO. He is also expected to visit Lynchburg and Roanoke, Va.

Brother Ernest B. Pugh, Va. CIO Regional Director attended an Executive Board meeting of the Paper Workers Organizing Committee held in Cleveland, Ohio, July 28th and reports the beginning January 1st, 1946, the PWOC will change their name to United Paper Workers of America. He also attended a staff meeting of all PWOC International Representatives held in Cleveland, June 29-30th. This was an educational meeting and was well represented from Virginia.

Fraternally yours,

T. D. du Cuennois

T.D.du Cuennois
Editor

VIRGINIA STATE COUNCIL NEWS LETTER

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY BY PUBLICITY AND EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE

Number 21 July 26, 1945

Brother Jack Clark, Secretary for Local 284 UFWA at Martinsville, Virginia reports that they have completed negotiating contracts with two of the furniture companies in Martinsville. He also reports that the Furniture Workers Union have a real organizational drive on in Martinsville, recently they have won the following elections: American Furniture Co. "CIO 263, no union 135" Virginia Mirror Co. "CIO 59, no union 11" Gravely Novelty Furniture Co. "CIO 59, no union 17" Morris Novelty Co. "CIO 108, no union 51" all these plants are in Martinsville, Virginia. There are in all 12 plants in Martinsville and Brother Clark expects to have them all organized by the month of September. There will be an election held at the Hooker-Bassett Mfg. Co. in Martinsville, Va. late this month.

Brother Robert Boyer, Int'l Representative for U.S.A. reports that the Steelworkers won an election at E. J. Lavino and Company at lynchburg, Virginia, CIO 87 votes Company Union 70 votes and no union 6 votes. The Company union went under the name of Ruesens Iron Workers association.

Brother J. K. Lombard, Int'l Representative for ACWA reports that they lost the election at the South Hill Tent Company, South Hill, Virginia, ACWA 63 votes no union 77 votes. The Clothing Workers will protest this election.

Brother James Simone, Regional Director for IUMSWA reports a victory for CIO at the Dodge Boat Plant, Newport News, Virginia. CIO 294 votes no union 34 votes. Int'l Representative Russell Watson and a committee under the direction of Regional Director James Simone did a fine job.

Brother R. Wray Alt, Special Representative for I.W.A. reports that CIO did it again at the Daughtray-Davis Company in Emporia, Virginia by a vote of 95 for CIO and 7 for no union. He also reports that an election will be held at the Greensville Mfg. Co., Inc. in Emporia July 26th, 1945, he also is now ready to petition for elections in the Emporia Mfg. Co. and the Emporia Sash & Door Co. both of these plants are in Emporia, Virginia.

Brother Alt reports that they have had their first conference with the company on negotiating a contract with Daughtray-Davis Co.

A series of radio programs in Virginia under the auspices of the Virginia National Conference of Christians and Jews, will be carried over three stations in Virginia:

Richmond, Station WRNL, Saturday, July 14th and alternating Saturdays thereafter.
Norfolk, Station WTAR, Monday, July 9th and every 2nd and 4th Monday of each month.
Lynchburg, Station WLVA to be announced later.

The CIO State Council executive board met in Roanoke, Virginia, Sunday, July 15th and agreed that the only man that Labor can support for Governor of Virginia is Moss A. Plunkett and State Senator Leonard Muse for Lt. Governor. Several resolutions also were passed and ordered sent to our Congressmen as well as Congressional Committees dealing with post war jobs and wages.

A dinner conference was held in Lynchburg, Virginia, Tuesday, July 17th, of all the fulltime representatives in Lynchburg including, Allen S. Haywood, CIO Vice-President and Director of Organization, Harry Sayre, Sec.-Treas. for the Paper Workers Organizational Committee, Ernest B. Pugh, Virginia CIO Director, Ted du Cuennois, CIO Field Representative in Virginia, Robert Turner and Thomas R. Linn Int'l Representatives for PWOC, Robert Boyer Int'l Representative for USA, Cecil Nash and Raymond Goff, Int'l Representatives for USWA.

Following this conference, Brothers Haywood, Pugh, du Cuennois and the Representative of PWOC all went to Covington, Virginia and were the guests of Local 675 at a picnic dinner after dinner all attended a large meeting of members of Local 675 at which Brothers Haywood, Sayre and Pugh spoke. Brother Haywood who is a member of this local installed the officers for the coming year.

Brother Robert Boyer, Int'l Representative reports he has completed negotiations for renewal of their contract at the Virginia Carolina Chemical Co., Lynchburg, Va. and USA Local 2680. A form 10 has been forwarded to Atlanta for a wage increase through rate ranges and a 4 and 6 cent differential for shifts.

Brother Boyd E. Payton, TWUA Regional Director reports that CIO lost an election at the Luray Textile Company, Luray, Virginia, CIO 51 votes and no union 64 votes.

Brother Cecil Nash, Int'l Representative for USWA reports that he is making good progress negotiating a contract for the new local of Shoe Workers at the Daley Shoe Company in Harrisonburg, Va. The Company has already agreed to 37 of the 44 clauses asked for by the Union. The other 7 are expected to be worked out before a U.S. Conciliator.

He also reports that the workers at the Leighton Heel & Counter Co. approval of a form 10 which asked for a tapered increase for all hourly workers and like adjustments for incentive workers. They have all ready received their checks for back time.

AROUND THE TOWN WITH RED FEATHER

Trouble isn't something you ask for! It just walks in right at the time you're thinking things couldn't be much worse!

There's no money in the bank, the kids are out of school running wild and Dad has his hands full with the plant running on an increased production scale. Than — all of a sudden -- Mom faints.

Mom faints -- it didn't seem so serious until the doctor quite firmly said, "At least two weeks in bed at home -she needs absolute rest and quiet."

No extra money to pay for someone to look after the kids or do the work - and how could you have absolute rest and quiet with two young Indians running loose? Dad couldn't stay home two weeks - not with that paycheck more desperately needed than before. Can't ask the neighbors to look after Tommy and Mary - they're busy working and looking after their own.

Which way to turn? Would the Doc have some ideas?

Sure the Doc has some ideas. Ever hear of the Instructive Visiting Nurse Association? Remember the pledge you made last year to the Richmond War and Community Fund to support their Red Feather agencies? You were pledging money for service then - for yourself - your neighbors - for every single person in the community against the time when that trouble walked in.

Good guy the Doc. He called the Instructive Visiting Nurse Association and in a matter of hours a smiling, cheerful nurse had given Mom her medicine, bathed her and made her comfortable for the night. She even called the Family Service Association - another Red Feather Service of the Community Fund and made arrangements for a trained housekeeper to come out the next morning to look after the kids and the work during the two weeks Mom was in bed.

The paycheck covered the cost of the doctor's bill and enough was squeezed out to pay half the cost of the nurse from the IVNA. A worker from the Family Service Association looked over the budget, decided we couldn't afford to pay for the housekeeper so her services were given without cost.

Trouble: Sure - it walked in on us when we weren't expecting it - but we pulled through in A-1 condition with the help of two Community Fund Agencies.

An election will be held at Keystone Tanning and Glue Company plant at Iron Gate Virginia, July 8, 1945 with CIO and no union on the ballot.

SEND IN NEWS FROM YOUR LOCAL.
WE WANT TO HEAR FROM YOU.

Fraternally yours,

T. D. du Cuennois

T.D.du Cuennois
Editor

The LABOR ANALYST

VOLUME II JULY 31, 1945 NUMBER 7

LABOR PLANS FOR SOCIAL SECURITY

By ALFRED BAKER LEWIS

Mr. Alfred Baker Lewis, President of the Union Casualty Company, discusses the need for protecting labor against sickness and accidents. This protection he points out costs management only 14½ cents out of each dollar and cuts down labor turnover. The Company which Mr. Lewis heads has long pioneered in the field of Group Insurance.

LABOR NEEDS SECURITY

NEXT TO UNEMPLOYMENT, the workers' biggest worries are the dangers of loss due to sickness or to accident not covered by workmen's compensation. Organized labor, therefore, is solidly and rightly behind the Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill, to provide a system of compulsory sickness insurance and improve the benefits and widen the list of beneficiaries for our existing old-age and unemployment insurance schemes. Some unions, meanwhile, have gone ahead to provide cash benefits and medical, surgical, and hospital care for their members who are sick or hurt through Group Insurance Policies for which the employer, as part of his contract with the union, agrees to pay the premium.

ADVANTAGES TO MANAGEMENT

Now is the best time for such agreements. Most large employers are in the excess profit tax bracket. The payment of premiums for Group Accident and Health insurance policies for their employees and their dependents is recognized by the Treasury Department as a legitimate cost of production. An agreement by an employer to pay such premiums, therefore, costs him only 14½¢ out of each dollar. He gains by cutting down the turnover in his plant, since employees who leave his employment lose their insurance rights.

W.L.B. DOES NOT OBJECT

The War Labor Board, though it will not order such a clause to be included in any collective bargaining agreement, will not object to it either. Consequently, a union which has already won all the increase allowed to it under the "Little Steel Formula" may still get this definite improvement in the standard of living of its members.

TYPE OF SECURITY NEEDED

The most important part of the protection against the financial loss due to disability is the payment of cash benefits. Experience shows that about 15% of a union's membership will fall ill in the course of the year. The income of a worker, unlike that of a salaried executive, stops as soon as he fails to show up for work, yet his personal and family expenses continue as before. 60% of his average weekly pay should be provided in cash benefits. The worker also needs to get his doctor's bills paid. About 15% of those who get sick need hospital care, and the surgeon's fees also must be met. But it is a mistake to load the premium with heavy hospitalization and surgical expenses such as semi-private ward care, for that necessarily reduces the amount that can be paid out in cash benefits, and between five and six times as many people will need cash benefits as will need such benefits plus hospital care.

Maternity benefits, of course, should be provided for women workers as well.

Contrary to general belief life insurance is much less important, for only about four tenths of 1% of the employed members of a union die in a year.

HOSIERY WORKERS PLAN

The American Federation of Hosiery Workers, a progressive C.I.O. Union with 25,000 members, has pioneered in this line. They have a policy originated

by the Trade Union Accident & Health Association, now the Union Casualty Company, in which the union is the policy holder jointly with their employers. The policy provides 60% of their average weekly pay, including overtime, as a cash benefit payable for 52 weeks if necessary, beginning for injuries from the day of the injury and for sickness after the end of the first week. Doctor's fees are paid up to 50 visits for any one sickness at the rate of $3 or $2 a visit, depending on whether the doctor visits the patient or the patient visits the doctor. Hospital fees are paid up to $5 a day (although in most of our policies subsequently issued this has been changed to ward care), for a maximum of 50 days. Surgical fees are provided on a scale running from $5 for opening a boil to $175 for opening a head. There are also payments for maternity care, beginning after the woman worker has been insured for 9 months and continuing for 9 months after she leaves employment, amounting to 6 weeks cash benefits and 12 days hospital care. Finally there are payments for disability and for accidental death as well.

The charge for this coverage is 2% of the payroll paid by the employers. This is the standard charge we make for our policy, unless the proportion of women workers is very high or the average weekly wages are low.

OTHER PLANS

Of course, there are many variations upon such a scheme. The Cafeteria Workers Local 302 in New York, have a policy which, for a premium of 3% of the payroll, provides the benefits as outlined above, including the all important 60% of average pay for a year if the disability lasts that long, and in addition provides hospital expenses and surgical fees for the employees' wives and all their children from 6 months to 18 years of age.

The Upholsterers' International Union (A.F.L.) illustrates another form of Union Group Insurance where the union is the policy holder. This union collects 3% of the payroll from the employers, buys accident and health insurance for their members with 2%, and with the remainder pays a substantial death benefit and most of the expenses of their Social Security Department.

LABOR FOR GROUP INSURANCE

Many other unions have taken up the idea of Group Insurance. The ones cited are given only as examples from the experience of our own company of three somewhat different approaches to the problem. Some of the other unions and the companies with which they have insured, lay greater stress on death benefits. Others use the Associated Hospital Plan for hospitalization, a plan which was originally designed for people on salary and which provides no cash benefits but more generous hospitalization costs than our plan. One progressive A. F. of L. union, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, has a system which provides a substantial addition to the Government's Old Age Pension for old workers who have spent most of their working years in the industry.

Labor relations probably will undergo important changes with the ending of the war. But it seems certain that the movement for greater Social Security, both through legislation and through collective bargaining agreements such as are here outlined, is destined to grow.

If you have any questions relating to Group Insurance send them to The LABOR ANALYST, 119 West 57th Street, New York 19, N. Y.

This is the second in a series of articles on post-war labor relations. The editors of the Labor Analyst have decided to retain these special supplements as a regular feature of the Labor Analyst. Future issues will contain articles on various phases of post-war labor relations by prominent people in Labor, Management and Public life. In the very near future we will carry articles by Mr. William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor and Mr. A. F. Whitney, President of The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. Articles by other prominent people will follow.

The LABOR ANALYST

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VOLUME II JULY 31, 1945 NUMBER 7

DIGEST OF

IMPORTANT RULINGS AND DECISIONS OF THE

WAR LABOR BOARD

In this section is extracted that which is most significant in the more important rulings and decisions of the Board. Routine decisions which follow a common pattern and which are not regarded as trend-setting may be omitted. If the full text of a ruling or decision is required, it may be obtained free of charge in most cases by requesting it from the War Labor Board, or other issuing agency. These decisions should not be regarded as more than roughly indicative of what the Board will rule in similar cases.

GRIST FOR THE MILLS OF LABOR UNREST

Growing labor dissatisfaction with developments—or the lack of them—in the wage situation is, according to an analysis of current labor opinion, traceable to WLB's failure to recognize a need for upward modification of wage policies and its increasing sternness in dealing with unions. Labor is agitated by:

(1) *The "do nothing" wage reconversion policy.* Labor's united plea for 48 hours of pay for 40 hours work, to make up in part for the cut in overtime and premium pay and to offset in part the serious deflationary threat of reconversion continues to meet with silence from those in authority. A crumb is offered to labor by WLB's public members—drop the bracket system of figuring rates by area instead of by industry, they say. Recent moves in Congress have also been noted, to up the minimum wage rate to 65¢ per hour. Labor favors these moves, of course, but does not regard them as in any sense of the word, a solution to the problem.

(2) *Union penalties in marked increase.* WLB's prompt dealing out of penalties ordering cancellation of union control rights to Akron's rubber workers, New York's news deliverymen and the typographical workers evokes this response from an employer's tip sheet. "WLB is acting stern, but isn't very effective." On the other hand, labor spokesmen note the promptness with which long standing contracts are invalidated and economic gains withdrawn as compared to the delays in enforcing compliance of more than 200 violating employers, including the Standard Trouser Co. and the McLauren Sportswear Co. (see LABOR ANALYST, 6-30-45).

(3) *WLB announces its wage-cutting powers.* In remanding to a regional board an unimportant case (Wm. Filene's Sons vs. Filene Employees' Union—Case No. 111-8369 HO 1st Regional Board) involving a wage reduction order, WLB counsel takes the opportunity to spell out the Board's wage cutting powers. Counsel interprets the general provisions of the Stabilization Act of 1942, permitting *wage changes* that are an aid to effective prosecution of the war or that correct gross inequities, to include downward as well as upward changes. A wage rate may even be reduced below the 1942 level, says the counsel, if it is found necessary both as an aid to prosecution of the war and to correct gross inequities.

Problem posed by this interpretation is: what may happen in a plant, a few months hence, where reconverted peacetime rates and war production rates exist side by side!

These new developments in WLB policy largely are responsible for labor's increased demand for a return to more extensive collective bargaining and private arbitration proceedings.

Meanwhile those unions who mean to stick by their no-strike pledge until V-J day at least, are watching closely N.M.U.'s current campaign to beat the cut in "take home" resulting from reduction and elimination of war risk bonuses for seamen. N.M.U. is asking the War Shipping Administration and the WLB for a 55¢ minimum. Re-stating their no-strike pledge in plain language, the seamen are also voicing their demand for wage relief no less plainly. Delegations to Washington and picket lines around the W.S.A. offices have already netted the seamen the support of 76 Representatives and 10 Senators and the promise of WLB to speed up the handling of their case.

Labor leaders see possibilities for broad application of this type of appeal for public and political support, if it proves effective for the N.M.U.

ANOTHER RIDER!

The Lea amendment to WLB's appropriation, sneaked through during the weary hours of the filibustering debate on FEPC, bars a million food processing and food handling workers, including warehousemen and teamsters, from the benefits of all WLB collective bargaining provisions. A trick clause, stating that the rider applies to groups of workers engaged in "whole or in part" in food handling may be used to extend its crippling effects still further.

"This action," says Senator Wayne Morse (R., Ore.), former member of WLB, "is the first great move in a union busting campaign." Daniel Tobin, AFL Teamster chief, predicts that this rider "would cause industrial disputes and slowdowns of transportation."

CONGRESSMEN FOR REVISION OF LITTLE STEEL FORMULA

A petition urging the President to relax the Little Steel Formula to permit wage increases which will not materially raise prices is being circulated in Congress. The petition states: "We are now convinced that the economic developments, unless checked and reversed, will, with increasing severity, impose hardships and burdens upon the wage earners, threaten their morale and endanger the possibility of a peaceful transition during reconversion and a post-war economy of full production and full employment. Our National Wage Policy must be changed to meet this situation." Many unions are behind this petition and are urging their members to write their Congressmen to support it.

WAGE CONTROL VIOLATIONS HIT NEW HIGH

Recent enforcement drives by WLB in New York, Philadelphia, Atlanta and Chicago have uncovered widespread employer violations of wage stabilization regulations. About 18,000 cases of wage willful and "ignorance" violations by employers were awaiting investigation by WLB only a few months ago. The present drive, it is admitted, has only skimmed the surface. Disallowance penalties ranging from $400 to $20,000 were levied against the violators caught in the drive so far.

BOARDS DEFINE "SIGNIFICANT CHANGE"

What is a significant change in wage stabilization policy, justifying a re-opening of a contract and re-negotiation of wage questions?

Two recent Regional WLB decisions shed some light on this problem. In San Francisco the Board was presented with a "fringe issue" in a dispute between the Calfornia Spray Chemical Corp. and CIO's International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers. The decision was that the liberalization of shift pay in the Basic Steel Case, recently decided by the National Board, constituted a significant change in wage stabilization policy. The dissenting opinion in Basic Steel was relied on heavily by the Regional Board to prove its case. Consequently the CIO workers were awarded 5¢ and 10¢ differentials for the second and third shifts.

The question before the Philadelphia Board was whether or not a change in bracket rates by a Regional Board is a significant change in wage stabilization policy. The dispute was between the Petterson Kelly Co., Inc. and AFL's Boilermakers, both of Philadelphia. Decision was that such a change was an exercise of the Board's discretion and not a change in policy. (San Francisco X Reg. WLB, Case No. 111-14377—Philadelphia III Reg. WLB, Case No. 111-14348.)

RECENT DECISIONS

Subject: Unauthorized end of bonus to offset wage rise
Company: Tucker Duck & Rubber Co., Ft. Smith, Ark.
Union: AFL Upholsterer's Local 252
Board: VII Regional War Labor Board
Case No. 111-13158-D

The company moved to cut out a bonus payment equal to ten percent of employees' earnings to "square" a wage raise ordered by the Regional Board.

However, a public-labor majority halted the employer, pointing out to him that: (1) the company's bonus is an integral part of the employees' earnings; (2) elimination of the bonus would veto the Board's intent to increase "take-home." The bonus plan was ordered re-instated, retroactive to the date of its discontinuance.

Subject: Maintenance of Membership Award
Company: Industrial Cotton Mills Co., Rock Hill, S. C.
Union: CIO Textile Workers
Board: National War Labor Board
Case No. 111-10102-D

The employer contended that the union's maintenance of membership clause should be revoked because the parent union had repudiated the no-strike pledge.

The Board's decision emphasizes its policy to grant maintenance of membership in the interest of uninterrupted war production and not as a reward to unions for their no-strike pledge. In this case the local union is found to be responsible and the security clause is maintained.

The Board's policy in such cases is thus established—each such case is to be decided on the basis of the local union's record.

Subject: Award to Seasonal Food Workers
Company: C. B. Williams Co., Mercedes, Texas
Union: CIO Food, Tobacco and Agricultural Workers
Board: VIII Regional War Labor Board
Case No. 111-13744-D

In an effort to deal with the difficult problems of seasonal agricultural workers, the Board issues a decision that denies: (1) the union paid vacations, (2) a full yearly contract (on the unusual ground that the contract would expire during the summer months, when the union is at peak strength and able to enforce its demands); but, grants maintenance of membership checkoff and limited preferential hiring (the company is required to rehire former employees, union or non-union, on their written request).

Interesting note in this case is that WLB from now on is prohibited by the terms of the Lea rider from dealing with the food handling or the food processing industry.

Subject: Overtime Pay Rates
Company: Nestle's Milk Products, Inc.—Wisc.
Union: AFL Teamsters' Locals 619, 43, 44, 868, 662
Board: National War Labor Board
Case No. 111-8035-D

Regional Board's order to milk processing company to pay overtime rates after 40 hours, rather than after 48 hours, is upheld by the National Board as being in accord with industry and area practice.

Rejected was the company's contention that since it was not subject to the FLSA (engaged in first processing of milk), the WLB had no authority.

However, this is another instance where WLB now has no authority as a result of passage of the Lea rider.

Subject: Shift differential
Company: Washington, Idaho Lime Products Co.
Union: United Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers, L. 40—AFL
Board: National War Labor Board
Case No. 111-10309-HO

Shift differentials are ordered to be paid to workers on rotating shifts, even though the panel found that such differentials were not customary in the industry or the area. The Regional Board's decision is modified in some particulars, but the main idea—payment of shift differentials—is upheld.

Subject: Voluntary Sick Leave Plans
Company: Glidden Co., New Orleans, La.
Union: United Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers of America, CIO
Board: National War Labor Board
Case No. 8-19529

A voluntary sick leave plan must conform only to a test of reasonableness. Such a plan need not have the sanction of industry or area practice. Thus ruling, the National Board reverses the Dallas Regional Board's rejection of a voluntary sick leave plan because it was not according to area or industry practice.

The plan in question allows from four to twenty-six weeks of pay, depending on the length of service. Sick leave starts after the first seven days of illness, except for illness due to occupational causes.

Subject: Sex Differentials
Company: Simmons Co., San Francisco, Calif.
Union: CIO United Furniture Workers, Local 262
Board: X Regional War Labor Board
Case No. 111-11584-D-10-D-710

The company classifies jobs, according to their job content, as "male" operations and "female" operations and sets up a guaranteed base rate differential on piece work of 25¢ in favor of the "male" operations. The union's request that the Board narrow the "sex differential" to 15¢ and pay women on the "male" operations the "male" rate was denied.

Basis of this decision is the finding of the panel that rates on "female" operations are in line with comparable job classifications in the industry and area and that the production record of women on the "male" operations justified payment of the 25¢ differential in favor of the men. Where women can exceed the minimum required production, their earnings are as high as the men's, says the Board, since piece work rates are equal for men and women.

Published monthly by The Labor Analyst, 119 West 57th Street, New York, N. Y., telephone Circle 6-1373. One year subscription is fifteen dollars which includes the monthly letter, a digest of War Labor Board and National Labor Relations Board and decisions of miscellaneous courts and government agencies.
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The LABOR ANALYST

EDITOR: *Arthur J. Seed*

VOLUME 2 JULY 31, 1945 NUMBER 7

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Published monthly by The Labor Analyst, 119 West 57th Street, New York, N. Y., telephone CIrcle 6-1373. One year subscription is fifteen dollars which includes the monthly letter, a digest of War Labor Board and National Labor Relations Board and decisions of miscellaneous courts and government agencies.

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THE WAR WORKER: FORGOTTEN MAN OF RECONVERSION?

"The war has brought abnormal conditions of employment which have given rise to human problems which become reflected in every situation requiring administrative or legislative decision. These problems cannot be separated from the others. They will be greater or smaller directly according to the way in which such programs as contract termination, surplus disposal, the mustering out from the Armed Forces, public works, social security, educational and benefits for veterans, and international agreements are handled. There is no way of isolating problems of human interest from others. But there is no necessity for losing sight of the personal element in any fields of adjustment—and there will be no excuse for ignoring it."

This is a reference to the important "human side" of reconversion contained in the Baruch-Hancock "Report on War and Post-War Adjustment Policies" (February 15, 1944). The distressing fact today is that this warning of more than a year and a half ago is still virtually unheeded.

What has happened to the "personal element" in reconversion?

The answer is that thus far little or nothing has been done to protect the war worker against the rough days ahead in so far as jobs, earnings, and social security are concerned. By contrast, industry is in a secure position, buttressed on many sides by various types of financial and economic supports, so much so that few companies will be unable to make the coming transition.

INDUSTRY'S POST-WAR POSITION IS WELL SECURED

These are the cushions designed to soften industry's post-war bumps:

1. Corporations are entitled to a post-war credit of 10% of the excess profits taxes. By the end of 1944, these amounted to more than $2,000,000,000.

2. Corporations are permitted to obtain certificates of necessity with respect to special facilities. These certificates permit amortization of depreciation over a 5-year period. Deductible from net profits before taxes, such depreciation allowances become a reserve for the corporation. By the end of 1944, an estimated $5,000,000,000 was thus written off.

3. A tax law provision guarantees any corporation, making less than its normal income at any time for two years after the war, a refund sufficient to assure its normal income to the corporation. The refund may not exceed the excess profits tax, but the revenue from the latter for 1943 and 1944 amounted to well over $13,000,000,000. This amount, therefore, is available as a guarantee to corporations against loss below normal income. The normal income, on which the excess profits taxes are computed, is a very liberal yardstick, thus giving this guarantee against loss a very liberal basis.

4. Add to this: quick financial relief by way of prompt settlement of outstanding contract claims; possible relief for amassed inventories by way of adequate financing and for the purchase of new equipment.

Corporations, themselves, have done pretty well. The estimated net income of all corporations, after taxes and after payment of dividends, was $4,302,000,000 for 1941; $5,100,000,000 for 1942; $6,050,000,000 for 1943; and well over $6,050,000,000 for 1944. Total retained corporate income, after taxes and dividends, thus adds up to $21,502,000,000 for these years—a tremendous reserve.

CONGRESS FURNISHES TAX RELIEF TO CORPORATIONS, TOO

Nor is that all. Congress has already passed a 5-point program, proposed by the Joint Committee on Taxation, to speed up the permissible refunds explained above. More than $5,500,000,000 will be made immediately available to industry under this law as follows:

1. Depreciation allowances, as explained under 2 above, will be *accelerated.* (This will amount to $1,700,000,000, which would otherwise have been payable in the period 1947 to 1949.)

2. Refund of the 10% excess profits tax credit will be taken currently with respect to tax liabilities for 1944 and subsequent years.

3. The specific exemption from the excess profits tax will be raised from $10,000 to $25,000 after December 31, 1945.

4. Payment on outstanding post-war refund bonds will be made at the option of the owner (the corporation) on or after January 1, 1946. Thus, $480,000,000 of the 1942 credits and $820,000,000 of the 1943 credits will be made available.

5. Refunds, resulting from carry-backs of net operating losses and unused excess profits tax credits, will be speeded up, so that about $1,000,000,000 will be freed with respect to the years 1943, 1944, and 1945. Under the old law, these refunds would be paid over the period of 1947 to 1950.

This tax bill is certain to be approved by President Truman. Held as an essential reconversion measure, its effective date is eagerly awaited by industry. It will undoubtedly aid industry in meeting reconversion problems and financial difficulties. A concerted attempt is also getting under way to repeal the excess profits tax on the first of the year following V-J Day. Representative Robertson (D., Va.) of the Joint Committee on Taxation tried to make such a repealer an amendment to the tax bill but was unsuccessful. The battle is being taken up by the Chamber of Commerce and other influential business groups, although the Treasury Department has expressed a firm opinion that this tax should continue.

It is pretty clear that industry's position is firmly secured by huge financial reserves and allowances sufficient to tide it over the rough days ahead.

Most-favored argument for such protection to industry is that it is necessary to aid companies to provide jobs. This would be all well and good if there were any assurance that these bounties would be used for this purpose. The answer is, of course, that there isn't. These tremendous reserves can be used for many purposes (dividends, standing by, etc.) other than job creation.

Labor is fearful of a policy that relies on industry's beneficence to provide security to the worker. Labor has tried that before, and it did not take long to learn that something new must be added.

Labor wants clear-cut protections for the working people of America during the reconversion and post-war years, that will give them the same degree of security and stability that promises to be forthcoming to industry.

What does labor want? These are the broad categories of need:

1. Protection against reconversion unemployment.

2. Financial assistance to maintain its mobility so that workers who migrated to war jobs may return home or to jobs in other localities.

3. Adequate social security.

4. The promise of steady employment at a guaranteed annual income, sufficiently high to assure proper living standards.

Little or nothing has been provided to meet these needs.

ADEQUATE INSURANCE NOW AGAINST RECONVERSION UNEMPLOYMENT IS VITAL

President Truman, at the end of May, asked Congress to close a "major gap" in the reconversion program by expanding unemployment compensation to assure adequate protection for persons temporarily unemployed during the transition from war to peace. The Government has a moral obligation, the President said, to workers who were exhorted to stick to jobs "which they ultimately must lose."

Inadequate protection from state laws led to the President's request, because:

1. They cover only 30 million of 43 million non-agricultural workers.

2. The weekly payments are inadequate.

3. Length of time for which benefits are paid is too short.

Truman asked for:

1. Coverage for federal workers, maritime workers and others now not insured, with the Federal Government footing the bill.

2. Maximum weekly payments of "not less than $25 per week" at least to the worker with dependents.

3. 26 weeks of benefits in any one year for every eligible worker whose unemployment lasts that long.

The idea is for the Federal Government to provide "supplementary federal emergency benefit payments" in order to maintain these higher standards, creating no extra costs to the states through whose unemployment compensation machinery the benefits would continue to be paid.

Labor's reaction to the President's proposal was favorable, though terming it no substitute for the Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill which would strengthen "the permanent structure of the unemployment compensation system" (William Green).

However, Congressional reaction was definitely sluggish. No action was taken for almost two months on Truman's message. Two important House committee chairmen opposed the idea mainly because of its cost, while Senator Taft dodged the issue directly by expressing a preference to State initiative on any necessary changes. Senator Wagner said he would work for it.

Truman's recommendation is a third try by administration force to improve unemployment compensation. Right after Pearl Harbor, Sidney Hillman recommended to President Roosevelt that liberalization was essential, since conversion to war production was causing a rise in unemployment rolls. F.D.R. made a request of Congress for $300,000,000 for federal subsidization of more liberal compensation provisions. Fearful of federalization, the states put up a fight and F.D.R.'s request met a quick death.

Last year, Judge Byrnes as OWM&R Director made a similar proposal. Senator George, whose Finance Committee held hearings on it, reported out the bill with pious words in its favor but with the recommendation that such legislation should originate in the House. Byrnes' request died of overexposure.

What does exist today is a federal fund of $500,000,000 for loans to states whose unemployment insurance funds should become depleted. But this means next to nothing because states are in an excellent position to pay benefits *at present standards. The primary need at the moment is to up these standards.*

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION IS INADEQUATE; THESE ARE THE TRUE FACTS

Weekly unemployment benefits now paid by the states cover only 25% to 50% of the wage loss, on the average. The national average is about 33-1/3%. Reason for this inadequate compensation is the low ceiling placed on benefits. Thirty states have a ceiling of $18 or less. In half of the

states it is $15 to $16. Add to this, the rise in living costs, and you see where in real buying power these ceilings are even more inadequate.

Among states there is wide variation. For example, unemployed workers with the same wage credits in exactly the same circumstances would get $6 in Maine, $13 in Massachusetts or Rhode Island, $7 in South Dakota, $12.50 in Wyoming, $7 in Kentucky, $12 in Illinois, $7 in North Carolina, and $13 in Louisiana. In higher brackets, an unemployed worker, eligible for $12 a week in North Carolina, Kentucky and South Dakota, would receive, for the same wage credits, $18 or $20 in Louisiana, Illinois, Wyoming or Utah. **This explains why, in 1943, when weekly benefits for the country as a whole averaged $13.84, the average was $7.10 for North Carolina, $9.09 for Maine, $9.31 for Kentucky, $9.54 for South Dakota, and $9.57 for Delaware.**

The situation is even worse so far as maximum benefit payments are concerned, *even between neighboring states where economic conditions (prices, etc.) are well-nigh similar.* For example, the same worker who could draw total benefits of $220 in New York would be eligible for only $100 in New Jersey. He could draw a total of only $83 or $84 in Iowa, Arizona, or Oregon, compared with $208 in California or $260 in Utah.

Duration of payments is another serious inadequacy. In one-third of the states, no worker can receive more than 16 weeks' benefit, no matter how long he may be unemployed. The average length of time for drawing benefits is much shorter. In 1942, workers still unemployed upon exhausting benefit rights averaged only 13 weeks of benefits (for Oregon the average was only 6½ weeks). **In 1940 and 1941, 50% of all unemployed workers exhausted their benefits before finding another job.** In some states the average ran as high as 70%. **Even in as prosperous a year as 1943, one-third of all claimants exhausted their benefits before finding other employment.**

As a result of this combination of inadequacies, it is estimated that about **10% of the actual wage loss sustained was compensated for and offset by unemployment compensation benefits.** These serious shortcomings and the approaching crises of the reconversion period demanded action. Hence, Truman's proposal. However, it was not until the middle of July that something finally came of it.

ACTION HAS BEEN SLOW IN COMING

At that time, Chairman Robert L. Doughton of the House Ways and Means Committee, introduced his measure for implementing President Truman's recommendations. Doughton showed no great enthusiasm and, himself, admitted that his measure was being introduced "by request" (actually by insistence of Administration leaders in the House). Stamped by its sponsor as strictly a reconversion measure, the bill would withhold federal supplementary benefits to states until unemployment compensation claims had reached 600,000 or more than the 2.5% of the number of workers employed in January, 1945 who would be eligible for benefits under present state laws. In terms of actual unemployment, this means close to 3,000,000 without jobs. Two-thirds of an individual's previous earnings would be guaranteed, but not to exceed $25, for a period of at least 26 weeks.

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Doughton showed no desire to start hearings before his Committee. The session was drawing to a close, with the House due to adjourn on July 21. As a result, six Senators, led by Harley M. Kilgore, introduced an Emergency Reconversion Unemployment Compensation Bill to take care of "the most immediate problems" as an amendment to the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944. Its provisions would expire with the Reconversion Act on June 30, 1947. Kilgore, himself, explained how this measure differs from Doughton's:

> "The present bill differs from the bill introduced in the House by providing benefits for returning veterans, which the House bill does not include; second, in starting payments made under the Act without waiting for mass unemployment to descend upon the nation; third, in covering federal and maritime employees under the District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Act; fourth, in including (agricultural) processing workers; and finally, in providing travel allowances to displaced workers."

Interesting aspect of the bill is the power it gives to the Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion to make supplementary payments *even* where states don't elect to arrange with the federal government to do so. This is bound to cause hot argument, if and when the bill reaches the floor.

Kilgore's bill has labor's support where Doughton's measure failed to get it. The CIO attacked the Doughton bill for its contingency of mass unemployment, its failure to provide travel pay for job-shifting workers, its exclusion of food processing and packing workers and disregard of needed improvements in the G.I. "Bill of Rights." Kilgore is known to have consulted with labor before writing his measure.

Main rub now is that this action may be too late to avert **unemployment crises.** The House is adjourned until October 8 and even with Senate adoption by then—a slim possibility—it is doubtful whether any effective action can be expected before the end of the year at best.

BIG UNEMPLOYMENT RISE PREDICTED BY McNUTT

WMC Chief McNutt has forecast that more than 1,300,000 workers are expected to be unemployed by that time, or double the number now out of work. At different stages between then and now, as many as 2,000,000 will be

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unemployed from time to time. By June 1946, McNutt expects the figure to leap to 1,800,000, including returning veterans as well as laid-off war workers.

These are conservative figures. WMC has always had a narrow conception of "munitions" workers, for instance, excluding many in related industries who will be drastically affected by the growing munitions cutbacks. Moreover, WMC's estimates are based on cutbacks and "runouts" on *prime contracts only,* the only contracts on which information is available to Washington agencies. What nobody knows and can't even guess at is the effect cutbacks and runouts will have on sub- and sub-sub-contractors.

Typical of the sort of thing now going on is the experience of Republic Aviation in Long Island. This company recently declared a one-week vacation for the entire work force for inventory-taking purposes. Main object of the vacation was to ascertain what amount of sub-contract work the company could call in and do itself, enabling it to retain its work force intact. Result: Republic will not immediately lay off any of its force. *BUT*: called-in sub-contracts leave the sub-contractors without any work, thus necessitating lay-offs immediately. The whole process takes two to three months and that's why some experts say that anticipated figures on unemployment—all of which are optimistically low—are cockeyed. Wait till we start to feel the effects of the lay-offs further down the line, they warn, then a lot of people are going to be surprised.

That's what makes immediate improvements in unemployment compensation a prime "must." But the war worker is still waiting, with another wait coming from the looks of things, now that the House is on a holiday.

Fact of the matter is that unemployment insurance claims are already rising fast. For the first time since early May, when weekly tabulations were started by Government agencies, **total unemployment compensation claims surpassed 300,000.** Claims rose to 305,000, a gain of more than 14% over the previous week. Compensable claims rose 17% to almost 200,000, from an average of 75,000 at the beginning of the year. Waiting period claims were over 45,000, a rise of more than 20%.

TRANSPORTATION PAYMENTS ARE NO MINOR NEEDS

Surprisingly little attention has been called to the need of war workers for transportation allowances (travel pay) in order to move from the war center to which they migrated back home or to other jobs. A few figures will serve to give

proper emphasis to this problem which the Kilgore Bill, referred to above, also provides for.

Rough estimates have placed at 5,000,000 the number of workers who have moved around the country from one place to another to take war production jobs. But the Social Security Board has figures, though seemingly conservative, that reveal the nature of the problem in any case.

Nineteen states in the country have evidenced a total gain of population of close to 4,000,000 and the estimate given by the SSB is that approximately 2,500,000 workers have moved from one state to another. This does not include the ever so much greater movement of workers *within* states for which there is no reliable estimate.

Different workers move different distances. Thus, about 750,000 moved between 500 and 1,000 miles; 500,000, between 1,000 and 2,000 miles; and 500,000, more than 2,000 miles. Estimates are that between 10% and 20% of these migratory workers will want to return to their home communities or move on to other jobs in other locations—if employment conditions are generally good all over. If employment opportunities are scarce the chance of a 70% to 80% re-migration is not unlikely.

But the real fact of the matter is that our population has suffered a rather severe and sudden dislocation. Changes made by the war in the economy and in the production machine caused violent upheavals in the labor market. Prosperous peace-time communities were suddenly left deflated by the curtailment in peace-time production. Other peace-time rural agricultural communities over-night became bustling industrial centers with tremendous war machines. Such changes required vast shifts in the labor force—on a voluntary basis. The big problem in the return to peace-time production is to enable those who shifted to return—or move about again—if they want to.

The cost of a federal travel allowance program to make possible this essential labor mobility is far from prohibitive. A per capita cost of $30 for the average worker, including his family, would mean that at least $12,000,000 and at the most $100,000,000 would be needed.

There should be no means test for such allowances—a worker should not have to prove that he has no money to make the trip before he gets the allowance. **The only criterion—and labor has insisted on this—is that the worker can prove that he migrated.**

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In many cases, employers have attracted labor to out-of-the-way plants and labor-shortage areas by offering to pay the transportation there. Fewer companies have offered transportation pay to and from. The vast majority of workers did it on their own.

Dangerous trend in the thinking of interested government agencies is that transportation pay should only be paid to enable workers to move *to other jobs, not to their home communities necessarily*. Basis for this is the reported tendency of workers to remain where they are, even though jobs begin to peter out. This is the apparent situation in Detroit where large numbers of laid-off workers have neither returned to where they came from nor applied for unemployment compensation.

Possible explanation is the fact that automobile companies have, themselves, been announcing frequently the great and imminent opportunities for employment in their industry. Workers may be hanging on until these jobs open up. Also, a great many of them just do not have the necessary money to pack up and get the family home. (Recent estimates of the RFC that individuals have put away savings of 100 billion dollars between 1940 and 1944 is open to serious question. RFC doesn't state how much has been put away by each income group. Don't be surprised if future figures show how small is the percentage of total savings put aside by those with incomes below the $5,000 level.)

WAGES AND SOCIAL SECURITY STILL TO BE FOUGHT FOR

The situation on wages—involving considerations of a general wage increase, a guaranteed annual wage, raising of sub-standards, and possibilities of dismissal compensation for laid-off war workers—is still static, for the most part. Legislation has been proposed for raising the present minimum to 65¢ and the whole country is watching this very closely. The Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill and the Murray "Full Employment" Bill are two other measures still languishing in Congress.

Reports and analyses of developments on these vital matters will be brought to you in the next issue of LABOR ANALYST.

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Published monthly by The Labor Analyst, 119 West 57th Street, New York, N. Y., telephone CIrcle 6-1373. One year subscription is fifteen dollars which includes the monthly letter, a digest of War Labor Board and National Labor Relations Board and decisions of miscellaneous courts and government agencies.
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The LABOR ANALYST

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VOLUME II | JULY 31, 1945 | NUMBER 7

Digest of Important Rulings and Decisions of the

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

AND MISCELLANEOUS COURTS AND GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

In this section is extracted that which is most significant in the more important rulings and decisions of the Board. Routine decisions which follow a common pattern and are not regarded as trend-setting may be omitted. If the full text of a ruling or decision is required, it may be obtained free of charge in most cases by requesting it from the National Labor Relations Board, or other issuing agency. These decisions should not be regarded as more than roughly indicative of what the Board will rule in similar cases.

LABOR AGAINST LIMITS ON FLSA ACTIONS

Sharply-opposing amendments have been suggested by labor and industry spokesmen to a subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee, considering the Gwynne Bill, H.R. 2788, which would set up an overall statute of limitations for the recovery of damages under 17 federal statutes, including the Wage-Hour and Walsh-Healey Acts.

Approving the basic idea, industry witnesses urged the committee to cut down the period of liability even further from the proposed limitations of one year on private actions and two years on public actions to six months and one year respectively.

Wage-Hour Administrator, H. Metcalfe Walling proposed a three year statute of limitations for claims arising under FLSA and a waiver of double liability except where willful violation is proved.

AFL and CIO witnesses told the committee:

(1) The proposed limitations are "unreasonably short and would in effect seriously undermine employees' rights and the public interest."

(2) An employee's fear of retaliatory discharge frequently makes prompt filing of suit impossible.

(3) Putting the burden of knowing the law on the employee is unfair.

(4) Provisions in the bill permitting the application of shorter state statutes of limitation is implied permission to abrogate under state legislation rights granted to labor by national law.

A five or six year period of liability for recovery under FLSA was urged by the labor witnesses, with the elimination from the bill of all its "jokers."

ARBITRATION BOARD SETUP IN STEEL

A three man Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, authorized to settle labor grievances arising between CIO's United Steel Workers and five subsidiaries of the U. S. Steel Co., has been established and its members appointed.

Dr. Hubert Blumberg of the University of Chicago is the impartial chairman; Walter J. Kelly, head of the Industrial Relations Department of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Co. of Birmingham, Alabama, is the industry member and labor is represented by Eugene Maurice, international representative of the United Steel Workers.

This trend toward private arbitration of labor disputes will grow stronger in the post-war period if present indications continue, partly as a reflection of labor's growing strength and dissatisfaction with Government-sponsored mediation tribunals which are suffering from severe handicaps of lack of funds and increased loads.

MORE ON CIO-AFL JOB JURISDICTION IN AUTO

The U. S. Department of Labor has submitted a plan for the approval of the CIO Auto Workers and the AFL Building Trades, which provides for the peaceful handling of all future jurisdictional disputes growing out of construction work in the auto plants. (See LABOR ANALYST, 6-30-45).

The plan would set up joint local committees to handle the dispute initially. A joint national committee would hear disputes referred to it for settlement by the local committees. The national committee would be staffed by an equal number of UAW-CIO and AFL representatives and would be chaired by a mutually acceptable neutral person. National Committee decisions would be binding.

LEGISLATIVE BRIEFS

A vigorous (but belated) awakening to the human aspects of reconversion, marks the pre-recess sessions of Congress and particularly the Senate. The following are the main developments:

(1) Senator Pepper's subcommittee report to the Senate Labor and Education Committee recommends 65¢ WLB minimum wage; raps WLB wage policy and "purely arbitrary" 50¢ minimum and states simple truth that despite the big talk of high wages, ten million Americans earn less than 65¢ per hour. (See LABOR ANALYST next month for analysis of developments in the wage situation.)

(2) Following up on this report, Senator Joseph M. Mead (D., N.Y.) and Representative Frank E. Hook (D., Mich.) introduced into their respective chambers, legislation to raise the FLSA wage floor from 40¢ per hour to 65¢ and in particular industries to 75¢ per hour.

(3) Meanwhile a group of revitalized Democrats [Kilgore (W.Va.); Thomas (Utah); Murray (Mont.); Wagner (N.Y.); Guffy (Pa.), and Pepper (Fla.)] swung into action in the Senate in behalf of President Truman's request for emergency reconversion unemployment insurance. (See White Section of this issue for analysis of developments in unemployment compensation.)

RECENT DECISIONS

Subject: Maintenance Workers and the Walsh-Healey Act
Company: Lion Oil Refining Co., El Dorado, Texas
Board: Administrator of Public Contracts Division

The maintenance employees of the company, an oil refinery, are declared to be subject to the Public Contracts Act. The employer, therefore, is required to pay overtime compensation and to keep such records as are required under the Act. Basis of the Administrator's decision is that the work of these employees is so intimately tied up with production as to be an integral part of the whole process.

As a result, the company is ordered to pay $11,166.53 in liquidated damages for overtime violations to its maintenance crews.

Subject: Violation of War Labor Disputes Act
Company: Republic Steel Corp., Cleveland, Ohio
Union: Foreman's Association of America
Board: National Labor Relations Board
Case No. 8-c-1569

In a significant two-to-one decision, the NLRB rules that strikes with a legal purpose, in war industry, are under the protection of Wagner Act provisions, even when the strikers have failed to give advance notice of the strike, as required by the War Labor Disputes Act.

Most important is the Board's refusal to extend Wagner Act sanctions against violators of the Disputes Act, although it has long since extended this support to the Stabilization Act.

The expressed intent of the legislative sponsors of the War Labor Disputes Act is cited by the Board majority as justification for its decision. This intent was that the Disputes Act not be interpreted to invalidate any right granted by the NLRA. The strikers were ordered reinstated.

Observers expect a court test of this decision, however.

Subject: Segregated (Jim Crow) Locals
Company: Atlantic Oak Flooring Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Union: United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, AFL
Board: National Labor Relations Board
Case No. 10-D-1464

Again NLRB holds that the organization of white and colored employees into separated locals is not in itself a form of racial discrimination, in violation of the Fifth Amendment or of national policy as expressed in executive order. Therefore, certification may not be withheld.

Accordingly the Board rejects an employer's request that the union's petition for an election be dismissed on the grounds that the union "engages in illegal and discriminatory segregation of employees on the sole basis of race and color." The parent union's contention that it will give equal representation to colored as to white locals, is accepted, with the, by-now, usual warning of the Board that if it later finds that the union has failed to give equal representation to colored locals, it will withdraw its certification.

Subject: Refusal to Bargain
Company: Syncro Machine Co., Inc., Perth Amboy, N. J.
Union: UAW-CIO
Board: National Labor Relations Board
Case No. 4-C-1437

The new owner of this plant, though continuing to produce the same articles as his predecessor in order to fulfill contract obligations, planned to manufacture new products requiring new machinery and different occupational skills. Expecting to displace a large part of his present work force, the employer refused to bargain with the union representing these employees.

The Board held that this refusal was a violation of the Wagner Act. However, since actual displacement of personnel and changeover in operation took place, resumption of bargaining with the union was not ordered.

The decision is important for precedent purposes.

Subject: Maintenance of Membership Clause
Company: Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corporation
Union: UAW-CIO, Local 904
Court: California District Court of Appeals, Second Appellate Div.
Case No. 14637

A maintenance of membership clause is declared to be a limitation of the right of management to hire and fire, and since this right is recognized in the original contract, the Appellate Court rejects an arbitrator's award directing amendment of the contract to include maintenance-of-membership. A lower court had upheld the arbitrator's award.

Subject: Company Interference
Company: Alexander Milburn Co., Baltimore, Md.
Union: UERMWA-CIO
Board: National Labor Relations Board
Case No. 5-c-1564

Employer interference and coercive conduct was found on eight counts. Most important of these is the Board's finding that by adopting new plant rules without giving the union advance notice of the change, the employer was engaging in interference and coercive conduct. The contract between the employer and the union requires that plant rules and regulations should be subject to approval by the union.

Reinstatement with back pay is ordered for all affected employees.

Subject: Arbitration Award—Pay for Plant Shutdown
Company: Junge Baking Co., Coffeyville, Kansas—Cripe Baking Co., Pittsburgh, Kansas
Union: AFL-Teamsters L. 823
Arbitrator: John E. Dwyer
(Appointed by U. S. Conciliation Service)

Issue before the arbitrator was whether the employer, under guaranteed weekly salary provision in the union contract, was liable for payment of wages for period during which the entire plant was shut down. The union contended that such was the case, but the arbitrator ruled otherwise on the grounds that the employer's liability for payment of wages is defined in the contract as being based on work done during the pay period.

Since no work was done during the shutdown period, the employer is held not obligated to pay any wages for this period.

Published monthly by The Labor Analyst, 119 West 57th Street, New York, N. Y., telephone Circle 6-1373. One year subscription is fifteen dollars which includes the monthly letter, a digest of War Labor Board and National Labor Relations Board and decisions of miscellaneous courts and government agencies.

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the new veteran

July, 1945
Vol. I. No. 10
$1 a year

NATIONAL CIO WAR RELIEF COMMITTEE

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NEWS RELEASE

C. I. O. POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE

National Headquarters, 205 East 42nd Street, N. Y. 17, N. Y.
MURRAY HILL 3-5580

RELEASE UPON RECEIPT August 3, 1945

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the first in a series of bi-weekly articles dealing with vital political issues distributed by the CIO Political Action Committee. We are happy to have as the author of the first article, CIO President Philip Murray, who writes on the dangerous Ball-Burton-Hatch bill recently introduced into Congress.

By Philip Murray
President, CIO

Early this fall, when the Congress comes back to Washington, we are certain to see a big legislative offensive open up for the Ball-Burton-Hatch bill (S 1171), put in the hopper with considerable fanfare late in June.

Senator Hatch(D-N.M.), one of the principal sponsors, has announced that he intends to press for hearings as quickly as possible. Senator Ball (R-Minn.) and Senator Burton (R-Ohio) have also been clamoring for an early start. And of course the press, led by the Scripps-Howard chain which fathered the bill is giving its fullest and loudest support to the campaign for quick hearings and early passage.

Why the haste to pass this bill? Why should there be such a demand for speed on a measure that, by the boast of its sponsors, aims to overhaul the whole body of law governing labor relations in this country?

An examination of the real nature of the Ball-Burton-Hatch bill, and a look at the record of the committee of experts who put their names to it will explain the desire and the need for haste.

The Ball-Burton-Hatch bill commits numerous serious offenses against orderly labor relations in this country. Taken together, they wipe out the National Labor Relations Act, the Norris-LaGuardia Act and other rights of unions and their members to protection, to organization, and to collective bargaining. Here are some of the main offenses:

1. The Ball-Burton-Hatch bill substitutes compulsion for freedom by imposing compulsory arbitration in place of collective bargaining.

2. It freezes normal union activity during a dispute by imposing a "cooling-off" period while the dispute is in process. The conditions against which the union is complaining would also be frozen. Thus, a wage dispute could be frozen for as much as two years, with the low wages that caused the dispute frozen also.

3. It denies the principle of majority rule, by setting up elaborate quotas and other technical barriers in the way of workers achieving the protection of the union shop.

4. It denies exclusive collective bargaining representation, by substituting settlement of grievances through individuals.

5. It fails to protect the right of self organization by failing to protect unions against employer interference, as in now done under the Wagner Act. At the same time, the bill invents a series of imaginary and utterly improbable "offenses" by unions against employers.

6. It imposes a series of punishments directed at unions for these imaginary crimes, including money damages and the use of injunction. This last clause nullifies the Norris-LaGuardia Act that labor fought for a generation to achieve.

7. Summing up, the Ball-Burton-Hatch bill substitutes confusion and litigation for orderly methods of collective bargaining. It would end the process of employer and union meeting on terms approaching equality. It would place the full force of the law and all its punitive powers squarely against labor and on the side of the employer.

This is necessarily a hasty survey of the meaning of the Ball-Burton-Hatch bill. What are the purposes behind its well-published sponsors? What interests do they represent that cause them to press for such a legislative shackle on American labor?

As the CIO Executive Board pointed out in its July meeting, the men who drafted and who are now supporting this bill are "not, as claimed, free of prejudice against either organized labor but are closely identified with or representatives of powerful corporate interests."

Take Donald Richberg, the author of the bill, for one. Donald Richberg will be remembered as the man who fought against Section 7 of the National Industrial Recovery Act - - the section that made union organization legal and outlawed interference with that right. He is also counsel for large corporations, author of many anti-union articles in the Scripps-Howard press, and a consistent enemy of the Wagner Act.

Take Arthur Whiteside, also a member of the "non-partisan" sponsoring committee. Arthur Whiteside is president of Dun and Bradstreet, president of the America Wool Institute, president of the National Credit Office - - all representative of large corporate interests.

Then there's Charles Rugg, corporation lawyer of Boston, contributor of $500 to the Republican Party; Kirk Smith, corporation lawyer, bank director, director of large laundry firms (notoriously low paid) of Providence, Rhode Island; Samuel Fels, president of Fels and Co. (unorganized); George W. Alger, corporation lawyer of New York, counsel for Sheffield Farms - - one of the nation's most powerful monopolies.

And so on. The list includes some of the most powerful representatives or corporate interests in the United States. Are they to be the new authorities on labor relations in this country? Ar they to tell the workers - - and the employers - - of the nation how we shall conduct relations between labor and management?

We think not. We believe that labor relations in this country should be left to the people who know them best - - the workers, organized in free unions of their own choice, bargaining collectively with their employers on the basis of mutual respect and equality before the law.

THE BALL-BURTON-HATCH BILL IS THE VERY OPPOSITE OF FREE COLLECTIVE BARGAINING. IT WOULD NEGATE YEARS OF EXPERIENCE AND YEARS OF USEFUL PRECEDENT. IT MUST NOT BE PERMITTED TO BECOME LAW. EVERY WORKER, AND EVERY CITIZEN INTERESTED IN FAIR PLAY, MUST COMBINE TO TELL CONGRESS TO HAVE NO PART OF THIS LEGISLATIVE MONSTROSITY.

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apparently accepting the present role of the Emperor at Japanese face value, permits no propaganda to Japan that might undermine his prestige; and in the event of an occupation of Japan, our military government officers will undoubtedly, in the name of law and order, repress a revolution which might affect the imperial position." The recently revived myth of the divinely descended, divinely appointed Emperor is one of the cleverest devices of the war lords to divert the minds of the masses from social and political revolt to a mystic belief in imperishable national destiny. Our bombs are already shaking that belief. If the Imperial Palace were brought squarely into our propaganda—as well as aerial and naval—bombsights, the Japanese people might understand that when we spoke of democracy we meant democracy.

As we might have expected, the Tokyo government turned down the Potsdam ultimatum. Militarists are not in the habit of signing their own death warrants even if their refusal calls for the destruction of their nation. But the militarists of Tokyo may not have the last say. It is our obligation, in order to hasten the end of the war, to talk directly to the Japanese people, making it unmistakably clear that surrender will bring them not only release from war but also the chance to win the free life which, heretofore, Emperor, militarists, and industrialists have denied them.

Labor, Vets, and Jobs

BY CHARLES G. BOLTE

[*Mr. Bolté,* The Nation's *military critic, joined the British army before Pearl Harbor and fought as a lieutenant under General Montgomery. He was wounded at El Alamein, and is now chairman of the American Veterans Committee.*]

IT IS probably true to say that full employment is now accepted as the major goal of American domestic policy after the war, and that a majority of our citizens are prepared to have their government assume responsibility for seeing to it that this goal is reached. However, the schizoid personality of machine-age man being what it is—noble vision, feeble achievement—it is also true that many of our citizens are wondering whether we can do it. Consequently there is a general business of looking around for the air-raid shelter, and plenty of effort to make sure that the job will be there for Number One—just in case. And the two behemoths of the modern industrial era, organized capital and organized labor, are weighting their sandbags against the day when peace breaks out and they start in earnest to belabor each other over which gets the major cut of a pie they are afraid may grow smaller and smaller instead of bigger and bigger. In this impending mêlée it could turn out that the guy who made it all possible—the man with the gun who beat off the enemies of the Republic—will get the short end of a very dirty stick.

The facts are simple. Twelve million of the nation's healthiest young men, normally a considerable segment of the labor force, are engaged elsewhere. Already in something more than a trickle, and before long in a flood, they are going to be looking for jobs. Only about 20 per cent of them have a legal right to reemployment. The other 80 per cent will begin asking hard questions very quickly if they can't get jobs themselves. An appreciable sector of American management is preparing to cash in on the situation by using the veterans to smash organized labor. An appreciable sector of American labor is reluctant to let the veterans move in and get some of the gravy if it involves any loss to themselves. The Congress of the United States, having passed a law which is subject to an astonishing variety of interpretations, is showing no inclination to clarify the situation. Pressed for an answer, any one of these groups (possibly excepting some management quarters) will say: "The only solution is full employment." Check. But what happens during reconversion? We probably won't get full employment all at once; and while we're waiting, who's going to get the pay-envelopes?

As potential allies in this struggle for power and jobs, veterans are being wooed assiduously from all sides. It is a vital battle: the stakes are very high. What are the bare bones of the problem?

The trouble started, as is usually the case, long ago. In 1940 Congress passed the Selective Service Act. At the insistence of the labor unions, it wrote into the act Section 8, which specified that any person called for military training who "has left or leaves a position other than a temporary position" shall be restored to that position, "or to a position of like seniority, status, and pay," if he "is still qualified to perform the duties of such position" and applies for it within forty (later amended to ninety) days of his discharge from the armed forces, "unless the employer's circumstances have so changed as to make it impossible or unreasonable to do so; . . . and shall not be discharged from such position without cause within one year after such restoration."

That seemed fair enough. You got drafted for a year and came back to the old job just as if you'd never been away. But what happened? Pearl Harbor. The "national emergency" went on for five, six, seven years. And in 1944, *four years after passage of the act,* the Selective Service System issued Local Board Memorandum 190-A, setting forth its ideas of what Congress meant when it wrote the act. Declaring himself interpreter as well as administrator of the act, Major General Lewis Hershey said that any man who replaced a man already drafted was in a "temporary" job, and was therefore not entitled to protection under the act if he was subsequently drafted himself; and, further, that the word *"position"* in the act meant *the specific job* a man was drafted from, so that when he returns he must be restored to that specific job "or to a position of like seniority, status, and pay"—even if it means discharging a worker with greater seniority.

Now see the results of 190-A: an aircraft factory has eleven workers drafted off a single punch press. Only the

first worker has a right to a job. Even if he doesn't take it—and many veterans say they won't return to their old jobs—none of the others has any right to it. Meanwhile the riveting department has been cut back and many old riveters have gone into the punch press department. The first man drafted from the punch press, who had six months in the plant and two years in the army, comes back. The old riveters have at least eight years' seniority; one of them—could be the union committeeman—has twelve. He is discharged to make room for the veteran. At the end of the year guaranteed in the act, the veteran is thrown out because he now has a total of only three and a half years' seniority, and the old riveter is rehired.

The American Legion has strongly endorsed 190-A, and a Federal Circuit Court has upheld this interpretation of the act. The unions, naturally, have howled murder. They say that a man is entitled under the act to "the totality of job rights" he would have had if he had never been taken into the armed forces, and therefore that an employer cannot reemploy a veteran if it means laying off a non-veteran with greater seniority. They point out that if their interpretation of the act is correct it will be possible to do away with Selective Service's artificial definition of the term "temporary position" and to treat any worker who joined the armed forces as a permanent employee entitled to protection under the act unless he was specifically hired on a temporary basis. The War Labor Board and an arbitrator have held that this interpretation of the act is correct.

Thus confusion is complete, and no one—veteran, employer, or worker—knows either his rights or his duties. The result is that the veteran "is in danger of finding himself in a law court rather than in a job," as the current *Bulletin* of the American Veterans Committee points out. This new organization, comprising veterans and servicemen of the current war, has therefore just called on Congress to amend the act "in such a way that all parties concerned know precisely what their rights are."

The American Veterans Committee objects to 190-A because it gives too many veterans too little and too few veterans too much ("the first man who took the job has more rights than he would have had if he had never gone into the armed forces"). In addition, A. V. C. says, "under the present law the disabled veteran has little chance of reemployment, since he is required to be able to perform the duties of his old job." A. V. C. therefore recommends amendment of Section 8 to provide for reinstatement of a veteran on the basis of seniority, including time in uniform, on a plant-wide basis, with automatic upgrading and "a rate of pay equal to or better than that received by him before he entered the armed forces." For veterans who came from establishments not using the seniority system—which would include banks, offices, shops, etc.—"the new legislation should provide that any veteran employee who was not hired on a specifically temporary basis must be reemployed in a position equal in pay to or better than the one which he had before he went into the armed forces."

In other words, more veterans would have reemployment rights, but no veteran would get more rights than he would have had if he'd never been drafted. Any veteran who was drafted out of a job would be assured one at least as good in the old establishment, provided that the employer was employing at least as many people as he was when the veteran was drafted.

What about the millions of veterans who were drafted straight from school or college or their own businesses or the ranks of the unemployed—the bulky remainder of that 80 per cent? They have absolutely no statutory rights to jobs. In an effort to help them make up lost time, the C. I. O. has been urging its member unions—with varying success—to bargain with management for the inclusion of a clause granting every veteran synthetic seniority for his time in service, *once he's been hired*. (The United Automobile Workers, C. I. O., put this clause into its contract with Packard, and it proved itself for five hundred veterans who would otherwise have been laid off during a cutback. Some local unions are not buying it; most of management is very definitely not buying it.)

The major auto companies have countered with proposals that no one hired since May 1, 1940, shall have any seniority whatsoever; Ford has offered to lay off any worker in the plant to make room for a veteran. The three major veterans' organizations of the last war—the Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and Disabled American Veterans—have proposed that seniority for time in service be imputed for purposes of new employment, with the proviso that no one presently working be laid off to make room for a veteran, unless the lay-off is ninety days or more.

The unions are certainly not buying any of these. The motor-company proposals are obviously preposterous; the veterans'-organization proposal would make it too easy, the unions say, for management to close a strong union department for ninety days, then replace the whole department with veterans carefully screened for their union sentiments.

This is a nice dilemma, in which management has all the better of it from a public relations viewpoint: they appear truly patriotic, giving "the boys" everything; while the unions are, as usual, the ogres holding onto their ill-gotten gains. Obviously the only satisfactory solution *is* full employment: to which end the unions and the veterans' organizations, in common with most Americans, are now working. The dilemma remains: during transitional unemployment, do some of the men who have borne the brunt of the war go on relief, in which case they may move into some Gerald L. K. Smith's camp, or do some of the war workers go out, in which case organized labor may be weakened?

A subcommittee on seniority of the A. V. C. has thrown out to the members the following *faute de mieux* solution: Let there be legislation or adoption of a contract clause granting synthetic seniority for their time in uniform to veterans seeking new employment. Thus a veteran with three years in service could if necessary replace a worker with less than three years' seniority. To prevent arbitrary lay-offs of "undesirable" employees, let the worker with the least seniority be laid off. Further to prevent lay-offs aimed at affecting union strength, let every union plant official have superseniority with respect to the synthetic seniority of any veteran. Limit the veteran's use of this synthetic seniority to one job; and limit the time after discharge in which he could exercise his rights.

Such a clause might serve to spread disorder and sorrow

a little more evenly, in case there should turn out to *be* disorder and sorrow. It will still not recommend itself to a good many citizens, even as an admittedly *faute de mieux* solution (significantly enough, the National Planning Committee of A. V. C. voted against accepting the subcommittee's recommendation, and A. V. C.'s New York Chapter No. 1 voted it down two to one). Nevertheless, it can be argued strongly that the veterans should be given this opportunity to catch up a little on their more favored brethren who were allowed, perhaps even forced, to stay home. But after having said that, one must add "Amen" to the final word of the A. V. C. *Bulletin* on the subject:

> The conferring of particular rights on veterans with respect to jobs will not of itself provide jobs for veterans. Only if there are jobs for all is your job assured. Full employment is the prime goal for which we must fight, for without it the special benefits of today will become the breadlines of tomorrow.

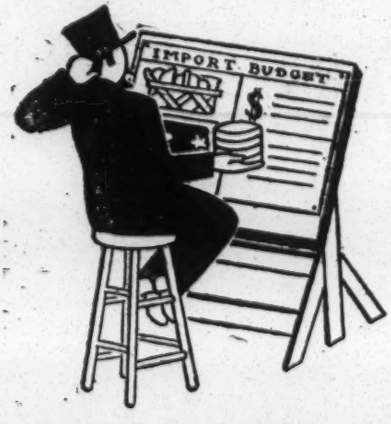
America's Post-War Trade

BY ROBERT CHANDLER

II.

[*Robert Chandler is the pseudonym of a Washington economist. The first part of this article appeared last week.*]

PROBABLY the American business man can bring enough pressure upon his own government to get it "out of business" after the war. But other governments cannot be handled in that way, and American exporters are going to find that private trade cannot be resumed on the old terms. Suppose an American firm, having cleared all the hurdles at this end, wants to ship goods to France. Private trade between France and this country has always flourished, but today France is not interested in resuming it. France agrees in principle to permit private exports to the United States provided such exports are screened, or reviewed, by a French government agency and provided the foreign exchange goes to the French government, with payment made to the French shipper in francs, not dollars. The French government keeps the dollar. France does *not* agree in principle to accept private imports from the United States.



Countries will spend carefully their limited supply of foreign exchange.

France has not gone Communist; it is simply facing the realities of the present situation. France must restore its economy. It must rebuild its shattered cities, its bridges, its ports. It must repair or replace its worn-out industrial equipment.

It must import raw materials in order to start its factories running. Above all, it must provide jobs and food for its people. Only by the most careful governmental planning and supervision can it hope to ration its small supply of foreign exchange to take care of all these needs. Moreover, the French government will not permit men to carry on their former businesses if they are suspected of having been collaborationists. And, finally, in the case of many businesses, it is not known who the actual owners are. The 1939 owners may be dead, or prisoners of war, or refugees, or in French prisons.

At every turn the French government must decide what need is most urgent. Shall it import leather shoes or leather belting for industry? Shall it sell the West African peanut crop to the United States and acquire dollars or keep the peanuts for the vital health needs of the French people, whose diet has been deficient in fats and oils for four long years? How much coal should France import, and how many pitprops which will allow French coal mines to be reopened? The French government cannot allow the individual trader to decide these things. For some time after the war whatever France buys from the United States will be bought by a government purchasing mission, and possibly, the procedure will be permanent.

Government bulk purchasing is a fighting phrase to the American business man. He thinks of it as an instrument to turn the world into one gigantic Socialist experiment. It is not; but, even if it were, what could we do about it? We have accepted the Russian system of government-controlled trade, and if other nations develop the same or a similar system, we shall have to accept that, too.

If much of our trade with Europe—which, with the British Empire, used to take between 60 and 70 per cent of our exports—must exist in a misty mid-region between private trade and "socialism"—can we not do business, on our own terms, with South America? Can we not take over the trade the Germans have lost? Perhaps—if we meet certain conditions. In our biggest year before the war our exports to South America amounted to around $700,000,000—a far cry from the billions which are talked about today. Though the Latin American countries have acquired fairly large dollar balances during the war, largely from our procurement programs, they are naturally interested in knowing how much the United States will buy when the need for critical raw materials lessens. At the Conference in Mexico City Assistant Secretary Clayton took up this point and said he thought the United States would stockpile critical materials. He could not say

Geo Mitchell

Saboteurs of Victory

Who Is Setting the Veterans Against American Labor?

THIS article is part of a pamphlet to be jointly sponsored by the Veterans' Committee of the United Automobile Workers, CIO, and the Postwar World Council. In the pamphlet the authors show that in both Italy and Germany veterans of World War I who were unemployed were used by Fascist demagogs to form the first nuclei of the Fascist and Nazi Parties, ostensibly organized to combat Bolshevism. In France Col. de la Rocque's Crois de Feu was also made up of discontented veterans.

In the USA no Fascist organization has yet managed to attract mass membership, but after World War I veterans were used as strikebreakers, and otherwise exploited by anti-labor reactionaries. This time we will have, not 2,000,000 veterans, but over 11,000,000. The danger will be far more serious. Already the demagogs of both Fascist and Communist totalitarianism as well as the old-fashioned reactionaries who are in power in the American Legion, and others, are all planning to exploit the returning soldiers for political purposes. This is a challenge to organized labor and to liberals.

By Irving Barshop and James Rorty

THE devil's blacksmiths are at it again. Heedless of the lessons of history, they are driving a redhot iron wedge between American labor and the soldier. Sometimes it is a speech on the floor of Congress that pounds this wedge. Sometimes it is a newspaper editorial or a viciously slanted story like the one that reported our fighting men as saying: "After the Japs, the union leaders."

That this propaganda has its effect is evident from an AP story dated Kansas City, Oct. 23, 1944:

"A group of soldiers, several of them wearing overseas ribbons, seized a placard from a union picket today near a busy downtown intersection and removed an American flag which had been attached to the sign.

"The spokesman, a sergeant wearing several campaign ribbons, ordered the picket to take the flag off the placard. The picket representing the Painters' District Council No. 3, AFL, refused.

" 'I fought for that flag overseas, and I don't like to see it profaned by that sort jobs."

When he reads that these workers on the home front have gone on strike he is genuinely shocked at what seems to him a betrayal. Even many former union men have this feeling while they are in the armed forces—ignoring the repeatedly published evidence that strikes have been rare; forgetting that many of the strikes that do occur are deliberately provoked by employers or supervisory employees, something many union members saw happen many times before they entered service.

When the serviceman returns, he is likely to feel himself a stranger, unwanted by family or friends, maladjusted to his job if he had one, or if it is still available. Rarely does what he has learned in the army or the navy help him to hold his old job or to get a better job. Disablement adds to the bitterness of the returning veteran. With body and mind stamped by the violence and horror of war, he is especially subject to that anti-civilian prejudice and antipathy which psychiatrists recognize as a definite and very common war neurosis.

These are the men who are being sought out by the Ku Klux Klan, again on the march, and by the organizers sent out by Gerald L. K. Smith to recruit members for his projected "Nationalist Veterans" organization.

Some of them will listen. Some of them, in all likelihood, will be among the first victims, at home, of that vicious and corrupt denial of everything America stands for against which they fought so gallantly abroad. That is where America will lose the peace, if we lose it. Against that danger every honest American must be on his guard.

Priority for Aid to Crippled Veterans

By JERRY VOORHIS
Congressman from California

IF there is any group of heroes of this war to whom this country owes an unlimited debt, it is the men who will come back from it having been deprived of some portion of their own bodies.

If there is one type of essential war production, essential war research, essential war planning, that should have had the very highest priority of anything in our whole country, it is the perfection and production of prosthetic appliances to help these men to meet their future life in America on as nearly a fair and decent basis as it is within our power to create. It has been a matter of the most profound concern to me to find that apparently we are woefully behind in this work.

The experimental contracts for the production of prosthetic appliances, which I understand have been let by our Army to at least two large corporations, should be given a quadruple A priority, if there is any such, that immediate funds should be made available for the most intensive research in this field of which the best scientific brains in this country are capable, and that the War and Navy Departments, disregarding every consideration that might in any way deter such work, should press it with all the tremendous power at their command.

THE FRUITS OF WORLD WAR I AND II?

Who Is Selling the Veterans Against American Labor?

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"'I fought for that flag overseas, and I don't like to see it profaned by that sort of thing,' the sergeant said, 'Take it off!'

"When the picket again refused, the sergeant grabbed the small flag from the placard and held it in his hand. The rest of the soldiers, whose number by this time had increased to several score, surrounded the picket while the sergeant warned him not to place another flag on his sign."

Yank, the Army weekly, comments as follows on this episode:

"No one is condoning strikes in wartime. There shouldn't be the few there are. But the kind of action that took place at Kansas City is loaded with trouble.

"It may be spontaneous. Or it may be instigated by unscrupulous people who would like to see a wild scramble between veterans and civilians after the war.

"And if you begin by setting veteran against civilian, you will end by setting Protestant against Catholic. Catholic against Jew, white against Negro—and you will wind up having the very thing we are fighting the war to destroy."

* * *

Fire Beneath the Smoke

THE anti-labor feeling of servicemen is not just something cooked up by reactionary employers' associations and labor-baiting newspapers. This feeling exists, for reasons that are not hard to find.

In the first place from 50 to 60 percent of the men in the armed forces went directly from school into the army or the navy, with little previous experience of labor or life. They are boys plunged suddenly into the miseries, hardships, danger, loneliness and boredom of war, on land or on sea. The soldier's attachment is to his buddies, the members of his company or battalion. With them he shares the common danger and with them, too often, he develops a hatred, made half of envy, against those of military age who did not go to war, but are safe at home in "soft cushy jobs."

When he reads that these workers on the home front have gone on strike he is genuinely shocked at what seems to him a betrayal. Even many former union men have this feeling while they are in the armed forces—ignoring the repeatedly published evidence that strikes have been rare; forgetting that many of the strikes that do occur are deliberately provoked by employers or supervisory employees, something many union members saw happen many times before they entered service.

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Congressman from California

IF there is any group of heroes of this war to whom this country owes an unlimited debt, it is the men who will come back from it having been deprived of some portion of their own bodies.

If there is one type of essential war production, essential war research, essential war planning, that should have had the very highest priority of anything in our whole country, it is the perfection and production of prosthetic appliances to help these men to meet their future life in America on as nearly a fair and decent basis as it is within our power to create. It has been a matter of the most profound concern to me to find that apparently we are woefully behind in this work.

The experimental contracts for the production of prosthetic appliances, which I understand have been let by our Army to at least two large corporations, should be given a quadruple A priority, if there is any such, that immediate funds should be made available for the most intensive research in this field of which the best scientific brains in this country are capable, and that the War and Navy Departments, disregarding every consideration that might in any way deter such work, should press it with all the tremendous power at their command.

THE FRUITS OF WORLD WAR I AND II?

This cartoon appeared in the *World-Telegram* during the last depression. Will it happen again?

The CIO NEWS

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C., Under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925.

The Tennessee Edition of The CIO NEWS, a monthly edition of the weekly newspaper of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, 718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C. Individual subscription $1 a year.

$1 A YEAR, 5c A COPY—$1.50 IN CANADA

Vol. 8, No. 34 — August 20, 1945

Tennessee Edition

PAC Organization Drive Mapped by CIO Directors

Organization and political action in the South were given impetus at a meeting of CIO Regional Directors and Southern Directors of National and International Unions held in Atlanta, Ga., August 8 and 9. Allan S. Haywood, CIO Director of Organization, and Thomas F. Burns, CIO-PAC Field Director, met with the southern representatives to map out a campaign for increased activity in the states of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Tennessee.

Organizing drives in the textile, hosiery, clothing and chemical industries will be intensified and all current organizing campaigns will be speeded up. It was decided to make surveys of several industrial centers and to assign special organizing committees to these areas to complete the organization of the unorganized industries.

With an eye to the 1946 congressional elections, the southern representatives made plans for setting up Political Action Committees in every state, every city industrial union council, every local union and on a city and county basis where there is no industrial union council.

Paul R. Christopher has been appointed National PAC Field Representative and National CIO Representative in these southeastern states. One other full-time CIO-PAC man will work with him on the political action program.

"Because of the one-party system in the South and the early deadline for payment of poll taxes (in poll tax states) and registration of voters, the CIO-PAC campaign is getting off to an early start in the South," said Brother Christopher.

"Our aim," he said, "is to get every CIO member to become a qualified voter, which means paying his poll tax in the poll tax states and registering. We want all members of CIO families of voting age to become qualified. And then we want every member to go to the polls on election day and vote."

The CIO political action program, according to Brother Christopher, will aim at mobilizing the widest possible support behind the seven domestic economic issues facing America:

1. Relaxation of the little Steel formula with wage increases adequate to meet the increased cost of living and to offset reduction in take home pay due to loss of overtime and other wage premiums which will result as cutbacks take place.

2. 65 cent minimum wage.

3. Full employment bill.

4. Murray-Wagner-Dingell bill.

5. Senate bill providing for a maximum of $25 unemployment compensation for 26 weeks.

6. Guaranteed annual wage.

7. A permanent Fair Employment Practices Committee.

Seven Plants Vote CIO in Memphis

A late bulletin from the Memphis organizing drive says CIO won 2 more victories 100%. Workers at John A. Denie's Sons voted 27-0 for the CIO. International Woodworkers-CIO won a 24-0 vote at Thompson-Katz.

Memphis—After two months during which one NLRB election was won, the Memphis CIO has snapped out of its slump, and apparently back into its organization drive, which averaged five new plants to the CIO column a month for almost two years.

Four NLRB elections were won during July and one plant certified after a card check.

Davis Co., organized by Walter Carson, UFWA representative, went into the CIO column by a vote of 33 to 15.

The AFL Butchers Union got only one vote in the NLRB election at Abrahams Brothers packing plant, won by CIO's UPWA, with its 33 votes. UPWA G. E. Boone handled that campaign.

Paul Tollison, recent addition to the staff of the Gas Coke and Chemical Workers, won his first election by a one-sided score when workers at the Q & O Chemical Company voted 54 to 11 for his union.

The fourth election was won at the Southern Wiping Cloth plant, 22 to 4. CIO Rep. Henry White and Council Rep. Riley Williams organized that plant.

A card check at the Mid-South Oil plant No. 2 was a 100 per cent count for the CIO, with all 12 employes signed on the dotted line.

An indication that the July activities were not just a spurt is shown in the fact that CIO unions have six petitions on file for other elections, and two other petitions tied up in representation hearings.

Furniture Workers Vote CIO

Chattanooga . . . In a landslide vote of 107 for the union to 25 against, workers at the Temple Furniture Mfg. Co. chose the CIO United Furniture Workers of America to represent them in bargaining with the company.

The union has begun negotiations for a contract. Among its demands are a 55 cent per hour minimum wage, one week's vacation for all who have been employed one year and over and two week's vacation for all with five years or more employment record, grievance machinery, seniority on the job, four hours reporting pay, and an insurance plan paid by the company which will provide sick pay and hospitalization.

On the Negotiating Committee are: Ida Conner, Hazel Rummel, Lillian Hayes, Coelodia Mitchell and Clara Yancey.

Temporary officers elected by the members are: Chairman Ida Conner, Vice Chairman Lillian Hayes, Recording Secretary Thelma Wilson, Financial Secretary Hazel Rummel and Treasurer Opha Hickman.

UFWA Representative H. J. Pike was in charge of the organization campaign and is assisting in negotiating the contract.

Bradley Heads IWA Local

Chattanooga . . . J. M. Bradley was elected by Local 1271, International Woodworkers of America, to serve as president for the coming year. Other officers are: Vice President G. C. Duncan, Rec. Secy. Fred Williams, Fin. Secy. T. C. Cole, Treas. Hubert Miller, Warden Charlie Davis, Conductor Jonas Grimes and Trustees Albert Harris, Mike Walls, and Willie Leonard. Members of the shop committee are J. M. Bradley, G. C. Duncan, Fred Williams, T. C. Cole and Ardell Johnson.

ACWA 90 Has Full Program During Year

Knoxville—Local 90 of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers has done a good job during the past year under the leadership of President Ruth Atchley and the other members of the executive board.

Sister Atchley was on the shop committee before she became president of Local 90. Before she began work at Leibowitz she helped in the organizing drive at the Standard Knitting Mill in Knoxville.

The members of Local 90 make jackets for the Navy at S. Leibowitz & Sons. Wage increases negotiated for the cutters have made them the highest paid cutters in this area. The sewing department also has the highest average of any clothing factory in the area. The union has won raises for the inspectors and for individuals in the plant.

Members of Local 90 have contributed each week during the past year to the Red Cross Canteen at the Southern Depot. The union and management, working together in the Red Cross drive, went over their quota. In the United Nations Clothing Collection, the union collected clothes in the factory and helped pack them for shipment.

A War Relief Committee is in charge of collections for the canteen and all war drives, and is largely responsible for the success Local 90 has had. On the committee are Ethel Beeler, Bill Blair, Dexter Bales and Merlin Coleman.

RUTH ATCHLEY

The local has recently set up a Political Action Committee with Bill Grigsby as chairman.

Sister Mildred Anderson taught several classes in Union Job Relations after attending the TWI Union Job Relations Institute. The results in quicker and more effective handling of grievances were such that ACWA Local 95 in La-Follette asked Sister Anderson to teach a class to their committeemen.

Purkey Now In Navy

Knoxville—John B. Purkey, Jr., President of Local 90, Fed. of Glass, Ceramic & Silica Sand Workers, and vice-president of the Tennessee CIO Council, is in the Navy. "Purkey" writes back that he likes it fine, but they shaved his head and he looks "like a man from another world."

He wants all his friends to write him—Co. 3252, 9770416, U. Bks., USNTC, Bainbridge, Maryland.

Jack T. Farmer was elected to fill Purkey's unexpired term as president. Brother Farmer helped organize the Rohm-Haas plant and has been a shop steward and served on the Industrial Relations Committee.

NLRB Victory For Steelworkers

Chattanooga—The United Steelworkers were victors in an NLRB election at the Cahill Forge & Foundry Company with a vote of 75 for the union to 36 against.

USA Representative Lee J. Sorsby, Jr., was in charge of organization of the plant.

Gains Made By URWA Local

Memphis—Wage increases ranging from 2½ cents an hour to 12 cents have been awarded employes of the Sefton-Fibre Can Company of Memphis, represented by the United Rubber Workers. Five cents of the increase will be retroactive to February, 1944, and the balance to February, 1945.

The Board, in a dispute case, also ordered maintenance of membership without an escape period, and checkoff of union dues.

The company had fought the checkoff and maintenance without the usual 15-day escape period.

F. M. Dickenson represented the union.

Mrs. Fears Elected

Memphis—Verda Fears has been the only woman president of a Steelworkers' local for the past year, and apparently she will be for another year.

Mrs. Fears was re-elected recently without opposition after serving as president since she assisted in switching the Continental Can plant from an AFL union to the Steelworkers.

Other Local 3173 officers are: George F. Herrin, vice-president; Mrs. Burl Douglas, recording secretary; O. N. Freeman, financial secretary.

IWA 379 Gets 10c Increase

Nashville — Employes of the A. M. Loveman Lumber and Box Co. found they didn't go wrong when they voted for the CIO and became members of Local 379 of CIO International Woodworkers of America.

A recent WLB directive awarded them a wage increase of 10 cents per hour, retroactive to November 15, 1944. The IWA local also won vacations of one week after one year's service and two weeks after five years' service, time and one-half for all work over 8 hours a day and 40 hours a week, seniority and maintenance of membership.

Ammunition

INTERNATIONAL UNION, UNITED AUTOMOBILE, AIRCRAFT AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA (UAW-CIO)

Cadillac Square, July 24 . . . Everywhere, August 12 →

VOLUME THREE NUMBER EIGHT AUGUST 1945

GERMANY'S WAR POTENTIAL, *by Sen. Harley M. Kilgore*

UAW-CIO: TEN YEARS OF PROGRESS *page 16*

TEN CENTS

Memorandum

Printed VCPAC Plan just delivered. Several copies are enclosed.

A (A is for distribution to CIO members)

B (B is for distribution to public at large and of course can be distributed to CIO members as well)

R. A. J.

VCPAC

- What It Is
- How It Operates
- Objects
- District and Precinct Committees
- Finances
- Officers and Executive Board

VIRGINIA CITIZENS POLITICAL
ACTION COMMITTEE
110 NORTH EIGHTH STREET
RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA

A Non-Partisan Organization for Progressive Government

VCPAC PLAN

As Amended August 21, 1945

◆

Organization

1. This organization shall be known as the "Virginia Citizens Political Action Committee."

2. There shall be the following officers: Chairman, Secretary-Treasurer, full time Executive Director, and Executive Board. VCPAC headquarters shall be maintained in Richmond, Virginia, with office secretary.

Objects

1. A Non-Partisan Organization for Progressive Government.

2. To effectuate political education, payment of poll taxes, registration and voting on the part of all progressive groups and individuals in Virginia.

3. This organization shall solicit active participation, support and cooperation of all progressive and liberal groups in the State, and individual persons who are in accord with the aims and objects of VCPAC.

Method of Operation

(State Committee)

1. The Executive Board of VCPAC shall supervise the activities of the District Committees.

2. Make recommendations for specific action and operation.

3. Supply and mail to the membership literature, pamphlets and information and keep the District Committees properly informed on political matters which claim their attention as progressive citizens.

4. Issue membership cards and maintain record of VCPAC membership.

5. Service, in general, the needs of the District Committees.

6. Meet regularly to formulate plans for the State and District Committees' operation and activities.

(District Committees)

1. A District Committee shall be organized in each city, town or county in Virginia where sufficient numbers of citizens indicate their interest in political action. The District Committees shall be composed of progressive groups and individuals. They shall serve to coordinate political activities in their respective city, town or county.

2. The District Committees shall operate with the assistance and under the supervision of VCPAC. They shall elect officers such as Chairman, Co-Chairman, Secretary, Treasurer and other necessary officers. The Secretary of the District Committee shall make regular reports to the State Executive Director, on report form provided, regarding their activities and finances.

3. All members of VCPAC shall hold membership in their respective District Committee and all activities and finances within a given locality shall be transacted through the District Committee rather than individual activity on the part of separate groups.

4. At least fifty (50) members shall be required before VCPAC shall authorize the establishment of a District Committee.

5. Each District Committee shall be given representation on the Executive Board of VCPAC.

(Precinct Captains and Committees)

1. Each District Committee shall secure a map showing all wards and precincts in the territory covered by the District Committee. If such a map is not available the District Committee shall seek this information through other means.

2. Each District Committee shall elect or appoint a "Precinct Captain" for each precinct in the District Committee.

3. Precinct Captains shall appoint a sufficient number of "Precinct Committeemen" to distribute VCPAC literature and pamphlets, solicit membership for VCPAC and District Committee, ring doorbells, see that people pay their poll taxes, register and vote, distribute platforms, placards and other campaign material of candidates for public office endorsed and supported by VCPAC or District Committee and perform other duties of a Precinct Committee.

4. Precinct Captains shall make a thorough study of their territory, and with a map of their precinct before them, divide their territory so that each Precinct Committeeman will be given a definite number of blocks, as permanent territory, in which he or she is to distribute literature, solicit membership and perform their other duties.

5. Precincts shall be divided into small sections so that each Precinct Committeeman will only have to cover a reasonable number of houses.

6. Whenever possible the Precinct Committeeman should live within the territory that he is covering.

7. Each Captain, through his Precinct Committeemen, will be responsible for the work in his precinct. Each Precinct Captain shall have meetings with his Precinct Committee to make plans for successfully carrying out the work in his precinct.

(State Executive Director)

The State Executive Director shall:

1. Personally visit each locality in the State and assist in establishing a District Citizens Political Action Committee composed of all interested groups.

2. Maintain record of members of VCPAC and its District Committees, together with information relative to payment of poll taxes and registration of each member.

3. Mail direct to the membership material relative to payment of poll taxes, registration, voting dates and information on issues of interest to the membership.

4. Make regular visits to District Committee meetings.

5. Perform such other duties as will advance the interests of VCPAC and its District Committees.

Finances

1. Membership dues shall be $1.00 per year and shall entitle the member to membership in VCPAC and the District Committee in the member's locality.

2. Other than membership fees, contributions will be solicited from groups and individuals who are interested in the program of VCPAC.

3. Each one dollar ($1.00) membership fee collected within a District Committee shall be forwarded to the

VCPAC Office together with a copy of the receipt issued each member.

4. Seventy-five cents (75c) of each one dollar membership fee shall be retained by the VCPAC Office for the purpose of paying the salaries of the State Executive Director, office secretary, operating expenses and the purchasing of literature, pamphlets and supplies.

5. Twenty-five cents (25c) of each one dollar membership fee collected within a District Committee shall be returned to the respective District Committee, by VCPAC Office to be used for the purpose of purchasing newspaper space, radio time and other means of educating the public on the issues involved and for local operating expenses.

6. All contributions solicited within a District Committee shall be forwarded to VCPAC office. Seventy-five percent (75%) of such contributions shall be retained by VCPAC office to be used for such purposes as set forth in number four under FINANCES. Twenty-five percent (25%) of such contributions shall be returned to the respective District Committee to be used for such purposes as set forth in number five under FINANCES.

* * * * * *

VCPAC has official endorsement and support of National CIO PAC, National Citizens PAC, Virginia State CIO Council and Virginia CIO Regional Office.

GIVE $1.00

For 1945 VCPAC membership dues to Political Action Committeeman in your department, or a Local Union officer. Membership card will be mailed and your name placed on our mailing list.

VCPAC SUPPORTS CIO PROPOSAL FOR 30% WAGE INCREASE

JOIN THE FIGHT FOR A BETTER LIVING

OFFICERS

BOYD E. PAYTON, *Chairman*
JAMES K. LOMBARD, *Secretary-Treasurer*
ROBERT A. JOHNSON, *Executive Director*

◆

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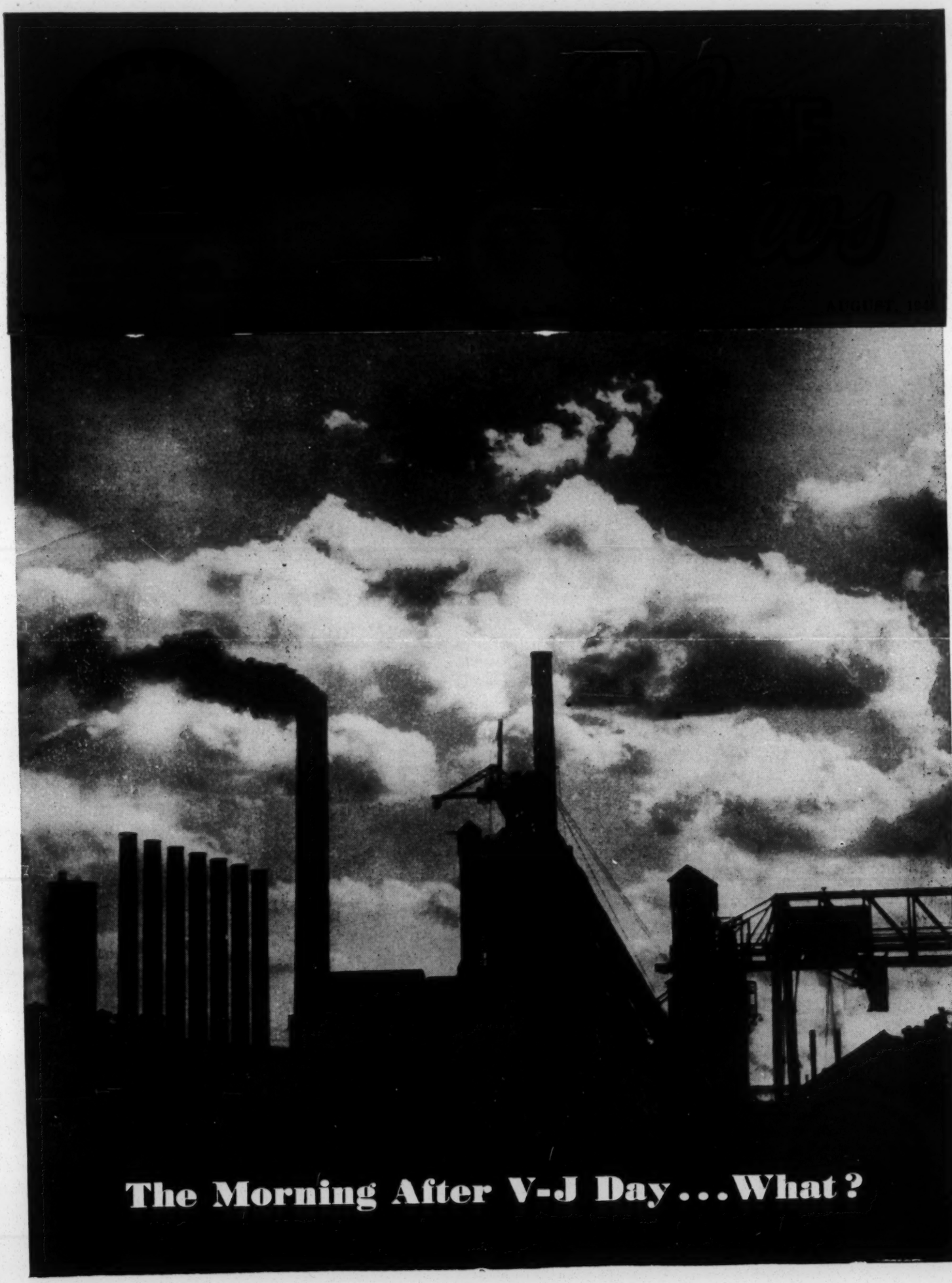
RANDOLPH WHITE

◆

VIRGINIA CITIZENS POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE
110 NORTH EIGHTH STREET
RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA
PHONE 2-0558


The Morning After V-J Day . . . What?

RESEARCH REPORT

Published Monthly by
INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH DEPT.
United Automobile, Aircraft & Agricultural Implement Workers of America (UAW-CIO)

Vol. V No. 6 22 August, 1945 411 W. Milwaukee, Detroit 2, Mich.

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In This Issue . . .

RECONVERSION WAGES
WAR PROFITS OF U. S. INDUSTRY
THE ECONOMICS OF POLITICAL ACTION
FROM DU PONT TO DEWEY
"RELIEF FOR THE GREEDY"
FARM EQUIPMENT PROFITS
STATE FEPC'S
COMPANY STOOGES, MESA, WLB
AUTOMATIC PROGRESSION
FROM THE FILE

RECONVERSION WAGES

The mother in the old story who agreed to allow daughter to go swimming provided she kept away from all that water, should qualify as a public member of the National War Labor Board. Certainly her logic ranks with that shown by NWLB's public members in facing the reconversion wage problem, if we are to believe reports out of Washington.

Reconversion wage increases are perfectly all right, say the public members, so long as they result in no increase in wage levels.

Such doubletalk is what the Board has come to as a result of long months of debate over wage policies to meet the crisis of reconversion.

THE PROGRAM

Here is what public members of the Board are expected to bring forth as their reconversion wage program:

1. When management and the union agree to raise wages, that can be done—provided management also agrees that no increase in prices will be requested. **(Nearly all industry is now howling for price increases even with present frozen wage levels.)**

DISPUTE CASES

2. Increases above the Little Steel Formula to be allowed in dispute cases **where it can be shown that workers are suffering special inequities and living standards have been sharply cut.**

(This appears to mean that wage increases will be allowed only where the real **weekly** wage is below the levels of January, 1941. Thus, the pledge to maintain real **hourly** wage levels incorporated in the original Little Steel decision would be formally abandoned at a time when living costs are up well over 30%, and hourly earnings are sharply declining.)

MORE INDUSTRY LEVELS

3. More consideration will be given to industry wage levels and less to area wage levels under the bracket system.

4. Action to raise substandard wages will be recommended to Congress.

Some details of WLB reconversion wage policy have yet to be worked out. **But one thing is all too clear: the NWLB has turned down any wage program adequate to check the reconversion sag in workers' income and purchasing power. Still obsessed with the fight against the mythical inflationary gap** Continued on page 3)

War Profits of U. S. Industry

While the auto and aircraft industries were topping all previous profit records (see **Research Report,** June and July, 1945) the rest of American industry was not doing badly either.

Profits of all U. S. corporations before taxes zoomed more than fivefold, from an average of $4.5 billion in the prewar years 1936-39, to $25 billion in 1944. Even after taxes, net profits of American industry, almost triple the 1936-39 level of $3.6 billion, were $9.9 billion in 1944.

Clearly, despite official management bleats at high taxes, increased labor costs and government red tape, American business has been more prosperous during the war than in any other time in our history. **And, in the first quarter of 1945, profits in most industries continued to advance.**

Last month the OPA released a study covering in detail the profit-making records of 2,460 leading American industrial corporations. It shows:

● **While those industries** producing so-called "durable" goods (aircraft, coal mining, shipbuilding, railroad equipment, etc.) enjoyed the greatest increase in profits, **every industry in the country earned more than in the base years of 1936-39.** Even the "non-durable goods" industries (food, retail trade, printing, etc.) more than doubled their base period earnings.

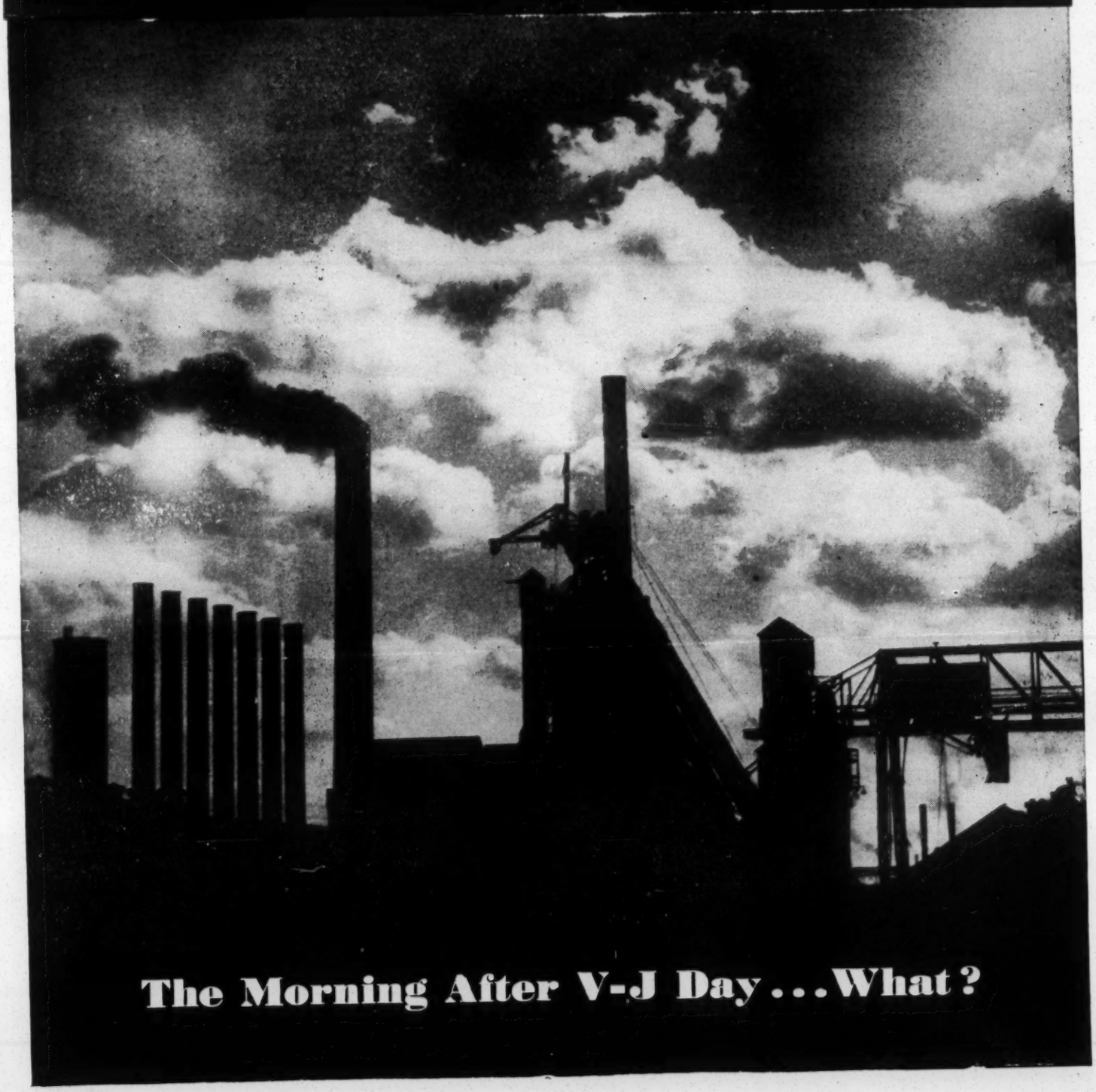
● **Profits of small companies rose faster** than profits of big companies, largely because the giants already enjoyed lush profits before the war. Profits of **small** companies (assets under $1 million) leaped 739 per cent over the base years; profits of **large** companies (assets $10 million to $99.9 million) rose 278 per cent; and profits of **giant** corporations (assets $100 million and over) rose only 120 per cent. Nevertheless, the large and giant corporations still dominate the field, raking in nine-tenths of the total profits earned by corporations of all sizes. **Big business is bigger than ever.**

● **Private industry reaped the profits** from government-financed new plants. The public bore the risk, as government money financed 78 per cent of the wartime expansion, but private industry salted away the profits. Capital stock (industry's much-advertised "risk" capital) **actually declined** by 2.1 per cent during these years when profits, sales and surpluses skyrocketed beyond 1936-39 levels. But this smaller capital stock total had control over profits made on public as well as private investment.

● **Contingency reserves set aside** by the 2,460 corporations totalled $511 million in 1942, as compared with only $40 million in the years 1936-1939. Ostensibly, these funds are maintained to guard against an uncertain future, but OPA found that the real reason was undoubtedly to make after-tax profits appear smaller **by one-fifth.** Companies that set aside contingency reserves almost without exception had increased their profits faster than those that hadn't. Contingency reserves made those industries which were in fact **most** profitable, appear **least** profitable.

CIO War Relief News

AUGUST 1945



The Morning After V-J Day . . . What?

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September 15, 1945.

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59. Rev. George Clary, Jr. The Methodist Church, Byronville
60. Rev. Witherspoon Dodge, 525 Ten Forsyth Street Building, Atlanta
61. Dr. George S. Mitchell, Southern Regional Council, Wesleyan Mem. Church Building, Atlanta

IDAHO

62. Rev. John R. Cole, Craigmont,

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67. Rev. Paul J. Folino, United Church of South Chicago, 2901 E. 91st St. Chicago
68. Rev. Edwin A. Gaede, First Congregational Church, 7438 W. 62nd Place, Argo
69. Rev. Joseph Haroutinian, McCormick Theological Seminary, 857 Chambers St. Evanston
70. Prof. Jerome J. Kerwin, University of Chicago, Chicago
71. Rev. G. Richard Kuch, Church of the Christian Union, 2101 Auburn St. Rockford
72. Rev. A. W. Loos, Dept. of Ministry to Service Men, 19 S. La Salle St. Chicago
73. Frank W. McCulloch, Union for Democratic Action, 166 W. Jackson Blvd. Chicago
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79. Nevin Kendall, McCormick Theological Seminary, 2330 N. Halsted Street, Chicago
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88. Rev. F.L. Squires, Box 557, Chicago 90

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89. Prof. Henry Veatch, Indiana University, Dept. of Philosophy, Bloomington

IOWA

90. Rev. Noel P. Orcutt, 1505 Central Avenue, Hawarden
91. Rev. Francis Martin Ruland, 1st Unitarian Church, Douglas at 10th, Sioux City

KANSAS

92. Bishop J. A. Hamlet, C. M. E. Church, Kansas City
93. Rev. C. M. Orcutt, The Community Church, Box 358, Garden City

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96. Rev. Clyde Sindy, Cresaptown
97. William F. Cochran, 411 N. Charles Street, Baltimore
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138. Rev. Walter Jackson, Herman Gardens Community Church, 8641 Grandmont St. Detroit 10
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260. Miss Mabelle M. Jeene, Gen. Secy, YWCA 62 N. Main St. Gloversville, N Y
261. *Rev. John R. Everett, 99 Claremont Avenue, N Y City, N Y

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266. Gov. Elmer A. Benson, 205 E. 42nd St. N Y City
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270. Orville Olsen, 205 E. 42nd St. N Y City
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272. Mrs. Joseph Howell c/o R. V. Ingersoll, Northport, L. I. N. Y.
273. Henry Lee Moon, 205 E. 42nd St. N Y City N Y

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343. Rev. John C. Granbery, THE EMANCIPATOR, 3305 West Ashby, San Antonio

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344. Rev. J. Raymond Cope, 1st Unit. Society, 1317 E. 6th St. S. Salt Lake City 2

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346. Rev. C. M. Ford, 1st Christian Church, 317 3rd Street, Shenandoah

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

353. Rev. Kermit Eby, 718 Jackson Place, N.W. Washington, D.C.
354. Rev. Jos. S. Loughren, McLain Gardens, Wisconsin Avenue, Washington, D.C.

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363. Chaplain [illegible] James Chase, HQ'rs. 4th Air Force, Chaplain Div. c/o P.M. San Fran.
364. Chaplain H. Essrig, H.Q. IX Air Force, APO 696 c/o P.M. New York
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400. Rev. Tom Sorensen, University of Nebraska Y.M.C.A. Temple Bldg. 12th & R Streets, Lincoln 8

401. Mr. Wm. A. Spencer, 3816 N. E. Multnomah St. Portland 13, Oregon

402. Prof. Russell Compton, Hamline University, St. Paul, Minnesota

403. Rev. Nels F. S. Ferre, Newton Theo. School, Newton Centre, Mass.

404. Chaplain R. D. Hotelling, c/o Yard Chaplain Office, Navy Yard, Mare Island, California

405 Prof. Daniel D. Williams, The Chicago Theo. Seminary, Chicago 37, Ill.

406. Rev. Kenneth DeP. Hughes, 64 Gorham Street, Cambridge 36, Mass.

407. Rev. Mason F. McGinness, 855 Westford St. Lowell, Mass.

408. Rev. Benj. T. Lockhart, 1st Baptist Church, Bridgewater, Mass.

409. Rev. Emery Baggs, Federated Church, Charlton, Mass.

410. Rev. Arnold F. Westwood, 1st Unitarian Church, Brewster, Mass.

411. Rev. John Smith, 841 Millbury Street, Worcester, Mass.

412. Rev. J. Everett Bodge, 51 Hayden Row, Hopkinton, Mass.

413. Rev. Alfred Frederick Ziegler, 28 Gould Street, Wakefield, Mass.

414. Rev. E. Louis Moore, 219 E. 23rd Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

415. Dr. Clarence R. Athearn, 999 Pelham Parkway, Bronx 67, New York

416. Rev. Donald B. Howard, Congregational Manse, Charlotte, Vermont

417. Rev. William Hazel, 4340 Laclede Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri

418. Dr. Charles S. Johnson, Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee

419. Rev. Luis G. Valencia, 241 E. 123rd St. New York 37, N. Y.

The Religious Associates

of the NATIONAL CITIZENS POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE
205 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y. MUrray Hill 3-5580

DWIGHT J. BRADLEY, *Director*

September 24, 1945.

Dear Religious Associate:

The time now seems ripe for completing the organization of the Religious Associates. Up to now we have had no elected officers nor any elected representation on a national scale; although in Chicago the Religious Associates took steps several months ago to elect their local chairman and other officers.

In order that our fellowship, which now numbers 370 members and continues to grow, should take form as a truly democratic organization, it seems wise to proceed towards such an objective. I took the liberty of calling together a group of our members in this vicinity to consult with them on this matter. They met on September 20 in New York. I now wish to suggest that this group be elected to serve as a Nominating Committee and that they be asked to select a slate of chairman, vice-chairmen and a national committee of approximately 50. This group consists of Rev. Kermit Eby of Washington, Director of Research and Education, CIO; Dr. A. W. Loos of Chicago, Director of the Ministry to Service Men of the Greater Chicago Federation of Churches; Rev. William Howard Melish of Brooklyn, New York, Rector of the Trinity Episcopal Church; Rev. Jack R. MacMichael, of New York, Executive Secretary of the Methodist Federation for Social Service; Rev. Richard Morford of New York, Director of the United Christian Council for Democracy; Rabbi Ahron Opher of New York, Synagogue Council of America; Dr. Liston Pope of New Haven, Connecticut, Professor of Social Ethics, Yale Divinity School; John Ramsay of Columbus, Ohio, Public and Religious Relations representative of The United Steelworkers Union; Dr. Willard Uphaus of New Haven, Director of the Religion-Labor Foundation.

I am enclosing a ballot slip on which you may register your willingness or unwillingness to authorize the procedure that I have outlined above, with the aforementioned group serving as an official Nominating Committee. Please fill out and return this as soon as possible. If we do not hear from you we will assume that you are in accord with these proposals. If a large majority of the members are in favor, the Nominating Committee will meet at once, prepare a slate of officers and committee members, and submit this to you for your vote by mail.

At the same time a full list of members will be sent to you so that you may if you desire select others not nominated by the Nominating Committee.

Faithfully yours,

DWIGHT J. BRADLEY

uopwa #1

RELIGIOUS ASSOCIATES OF THE NATIONAL CITIZENS POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE

		Check
1.	I am in favor of organizing the Religious Associates	( )
	I am not in favor of organizing the Religious Associates	( )

- - -

2.	I am in favor of the Nominating Committee as suggested	( )
	I am not in favor of the Nominating Committee as suggested	( )

SIGNED NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

_____

* * * *

Capt Virgil Goode
Pvt McPherson

VIRGINIA STATE COUNCIL NEWS LETTER

RECEIVED
SEP 27
Southern Regional Council
SERVICES

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY BY VA. STATE CIO ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Number 25 September 26, 1945

Brother Boyd E. Payton, Reg. Dir. for TWUA reports a victory for CIO at the Old Hickory Chemical Co. plant in Ampt-Hill, Va.,(a du Pont subsidiary) CIO 20 No. Union 10. Int'l Representative Wm. Doyle did a good job.

Special Representative for the IWA R. Wray Alt, reports another CIO victory in Emporia, Va. at the Emporia Mfg. Co. CIO 71 no Union 4 this makes 5 companies that have gone CIO within the last 3 months in Emporia, Va. with one more election there pending in the Inter-State Lumber Co's. plant. This election should take place early in October. He also reports that he has petitioned for an election at the Portsmouth Lumber Co's. plant in Portsmouth, Virginia.

Brother Robert Turner Int'l. Representative for PWOC reports that the workers at the Chesapeake Corp. a paper mill in West Point, Va. who are now working under a closed shop contract with AFL want to affiliate with the CIO. Three leaflets have been passed out at this plant with an application attached and to date Brother Turner has received through the mail around 100 signed applications. The PWOC will open an office in West Point within the next few weeks and start a real campaign. The AFL contract expires April 13th, 1946.

Int'l. Representative for the UFWA Bernard Hiatt reports that Local 284 UFWA Martinsville, Va., will win a consent election at the Fibre Board Container Corp. in their Martinsville plant October 2, 1945 from 11:45 A.M. to 12:15 P.M. with about 70 employees involved.

President Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers Union of America reports that several staff changes have been made including Paul E. Robinson, Director of the Pittsylvania County Joint Board who has been replaced by Brother Walter Ellis, Int'l Representative from Memphis Tenn.

Brother Walter Crostic, Past President of Local 27 Federation of Dyers TWUA, reports that on the last day of his term of office that Local 27's Negotiating Committee succeeded in getting a 5¢ per hour wage increase across the board for its members at the Richmond Piece Dye Works, Richmond, Va.

Brother Ernest B. Pugh, Va. CIO Reg. Dir. installed the newly elected officers of Local 27 Federation of Dyers, TWUA Saturday, Sept. 8th at the regular local meeting.

Brother Pugh also attended the Shoe Workers WLB show cause hearing in Washington, D. C. on the Craddock-Terry Shoe Co's. case Sept. 13th.

Negotiations for renewal of contract between Local 691 PWOC and Fibre Board Container Corp. (Richmond plant) began Sept. 19th,. PWOC Int'l. Representative, Robert Turner and Va. CIO Reg. Dir. Ernest B. Pugh along with a committee of the workers from the plant are conducting these negotiations.

SEND IN NEWS FROM YOUR LOCAL.

WE WANT TO HEAR FROM YOU.

Every member of the CIO in Virginia, no matter where you are located, must now, more than ever before stick together as there is a campaign being put on by members of the National Association of Manufactures to break the Unions in Virginia. An example is the action of the Craddock-Terry Shoe Company at Lynchburg, Va. who have refused to put the WLB Directive Order into effect or renew their contract. THIS IS A TEST CASE, if the Company should win then your Union may be next. So it is every CIO members duty to support these strikers in every way possible in order to protect their own working conditions.

A strike costs money so send your contribution to Local 90 United Shoe Workers of America, relief fund at once to Boyd E. Payton, Reg. Dir. TWUA, 1112 Church St., Lynchburg or Robert Boyer, President of the Blue-Ridge Industrial Union Council, 501 Krise Bldg., Lynchburg, Va.

Locals 202 TWUA & 675 PWOC at Covington, Va. wins its first victory in the fight against rent gouging in the Covington area when the OPA recommended extention of rent control to Covington and Vicinity.

IN UNITY THERE IS STRENGTH

On October 5th all CIO Locals, City Councils, and the State Council in Virginia will be expected to have at least one delegate each attend a special legislative meeting in the Old House Caucus room in Washington, D. C. to meet their Congressmen in a body to insist that they support several bills now pending before Congress designed to help obtain our full employment goal. BE SURE YOUR DELEGATE IS PRESENT.

AROUND THE TOWN WITH RED FEATHER

There's a Red Feather Service of the Richmond War and Community Fund for practically every problem people can run into. There's even a Red Feather service for animals who can't come to an agency, sit down and tell the worker what's the matter. Look at Sandy ... he couldn't talk but he certainly tried! He tried to tell the nice lady who owned him how much he loved her and wanted to go with her when she went away. For she was going away ... Sandy could tell that by the way she was rushing around with that suitcase in her hand. He cocked an ear when the telephone rang and heard the lady say, "Yes, she was ready to go and would be waiting on the front doorstep."

Was she going to whistle for him? He was in an agony of apprehension but the big front door closed firmly in his face and the nice lady's departing words hung in the air - "you be a nice dog, Sandy, and don't mess up the house."

Oh well, he'd go take a nap and maybe his lady would be back by then.

But time passed and Sandy knew it got light and then dark and then light again and still the lady didn't come. He played with his big red ball until he was tired of that - chased his shadow half-heartedly over the kitchen floor, rushed headlong to the big front door every time a car passed or a step sounded and finally slumped down in a corner, hungry, tired, thirsty .. all in all a pretty disconsolate dog.

It was just too much for Sandy so he began to cry ... and he kept on crying until a Mr. Smith who lived next door came over, peered in the window, saw the empty food and water bowls and promptly called on a Red Feather Service of the Richmond War and Community Fund, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

It wasn't very long before Sandy was in their kennel with a bowl of food, and water, and exchanging experiences with a fox terrier who had been in the same fix. His owners had gone away for the week-end too without making any arrangement for their pet to be taken care of and Sandy and the terrier decided if it hadn't been for the SPCA they'd have been pretty sorry dogs.

Oh yes - the owners came back and were pretty upset when they realized how thoughtless they'd been. From now on they'll make sure some provisions are made for their pets before they leave the city for a week-end

Fraternally yours,

T. D. du Cuennois

T.D. du Cuennois
Editor

Labor

LABOR VIEWS ON CURRENT ISSUES Vol. 3

A monthly digest of source materials on labor opinion gathered from current labor periodicals No. 7

INFORMATION SERVICE I August - September

Institute of Labor Studies 1945

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LABOR ON WAR'S END AND RECONVERSION

Executive Council, American Federation of Labor

"In the midst of rejoicing over the official announcement of VJ-Day, the Executive Council issued a solemn warning that peace may bring misery to the American people within the next few months...

"AFL leaders offered the following 'must' program:

"1. Speed up reconversion to the limit.

"2. Give highest priority to expansion of peacetime production.

"3. Increase wage rates to provide vitally necessary purchasing power to prevent impairment of living standards.

"4. Raise unemployment compensation in line with President Truman's emergency recommendations to Congress.

"5. Lift minimum wage floor to 65 cents an hour immediately and 75 cents within three years.

"6. Restore free collective bargaining immediately, as the National War Labor Board prepares to go out of existence.

"7. End wartime government controls over labor and industry promptly.

"8. Halt further inductions into armed forces.

"9. Bring service men and women now overseas home as quickly as possible.

"10. Encourage the launching of a new housing program and all other measures which would reduce the danger of widespread unemployment."

(Colo. Lab. Advo. 8-23-45)

National Executive Officers and Vice Presidents, CIO, V-J statement of policy

"The day of final victory has come. Our nation must now turn its full attention and devote its energies--so intensively geared for war--to peace.

"The necessary and immediate outback of war orders leaves a terrifying vacuum in its wake. It is conceded that millions of workers will be immediately laid off; hours of work for those remaining employed will be drastically curtailed with resulting loss in weekly earnings; work in civilian production may frequently net lower earnings than the same employes have previously received in war work.

"Many employers, determined to continue their vendetta against trade unions,

Labor on Reconversion (cont.)

will endeavor to provoke labor into strike action and thereby place at labor's doorstep the responsibility for the difficulties which may arise in the near future."

"All this bodes ill for our reconversion and postwar economy unless with a singleness of purpose immediate and concrete steps are taken by labor, management and government.

"The foundation upon which the American people desire to build their future, was laid by President Roosevelt in his historic Economic Bill of Rights. This reflects the aspiration of our people.

"Nothing less will suffice. It means jobs for all with steadily increasing wages, decent homes, health and education facilities for all, full opportunity to all businessmen to compete in a free market and a decent return to farmers.

"Action is imperative. . .Expressions of pious hopes proved disastrously insufficient in 1929."

"1. Full production and full employment for reconversion and postwar rest primarily upon the purchasing power of the American people. This is now threatened through loss of weekly earnings, return to civilian production with lower rates of pay and unemployment.

"The President should by Exec. Order direct an immediate revision of our national wage policy to provide a substantial increase in basic wage rates. . . The minimum wage should be immediately raised to 65 cents an hour.

"2. Effective price control must be continued to prevent inflation. Now, more than ever, it is essential that profiteering be curbed. Control of prices must not be weakened. . .

"3. [Congress should convene and enact the following legislation]:

" (a) Provision for additional federal payments to enable unemployment compensation payments to be increased to $25 per week for 26 weeks. . . . .

" (b) [Pepper amendment to Fair Labor Standards Act to provide minimum of 65 cents an hour etc. should be passed].

" (c) [Permanent Fair Employment Practices Committee should be established that will abolish discrimination in industry based on race, creed, color or nationality.

" (d) [Wagner-Murray-Dingell Social Security bill should be passed, federalizing unemployment compensation, and establishing a basis for health insurance].

"(e) The Murray-Patman full employment bill which recognizes the obligation of the government to assure full employment and full production [should be passed].

" (f) [Amendments to the G.I. Bill of Rights should be enacted. . .]

" (g) [Drastic revision of tax legislation to provide relief for low income groups is needed. . .

"4. The objective of full production and full employment can only be achieved through the unified efforts of labor, management and government. Industrial strife should be avoided and certainly not provoked. . . [CIO therefore suggests the calling of a labor-management conference to deal with problems of mutual concern and formulate additional appropriate action. . .]

(The Union 8-22-45)

AFL and CIO press dealt extensively with Reconversion. Sample headlines and excerpts are given below to indicate emphasis:

Boris Shishkin, AFL Economist: "Thousands of Americans are now looking for new jobs. It won't be long before millions of workers will be doing the same thing. . . .They are not just shopping around for a better break. They are unemployed or will be because of cut-backs in war production and the slow pace of reconversion. (Rich. Lab. Her. 7-20-45)

Machinists Monthly Journal (July, '45): "America at the crossroads of national prosperity or industrial collapse"--"Our Nation's industrial economy is being seriously affected at this time by tremendous cutbacks in the production of ships, aeroplanes and many other commodities of war.". . .

UE News (CIO)(7-28-45): "UE members fighting for right to jobs"--"Aroused by the prospect that the country may slip from full war production into large scale unemployment because of failure to plan for reconversion, UE members throughout the country are mobilizing by thousands to rally labor and community-wide support for the UE-CIO program to meet reconversion problems." ....

International Molders Journal (AFL) (July '45): "During the reconversion period the nation's accent must be on jobs, AFL Pres. Wm. Green told the Advisory Board of the Office of War Mobilization.". . . .

The Union (MMSW-CIO) (7-11-45): "As Reconversion goes so goes the future"--"As goes reconversion now, so goes our future. It's the duty of every wage-earner to understand why we must give immediate increases in our basic wage rates, secure the take-home pay, and keep prices from rising again during this reconversion period. It is important for every worker to know that job security for himself spells security for the nation; and unemployment spells disaster."....

Advance (ACW-CIO) (8-15-45): "Immediate program is necessary to solve reconversion problems"--"...Let us not take for granted that victory abroad means victory at home [quoting Mr. Hillman],..There will be 20 to 30 million workers to be replaced in peacetime jobs. What have we done about making plans for their employment? We must have full employment after victory. We must mobilize the people to accept no substitutes.". . . .

Colo. Labor Advocate (AFL) (8-23-45): "Confusion reigns in capital as reconversion period begins--U.S. caught without plans to alleviate unemployment crisis"--"Caught flat-footed with Japan's surrender, official Washington has been a madhouse of confused reports, orders, proclamations and announcements with no constructive action on the biggest problem of all--jobs for able and willing workers.". . . .

Shipyard Worker (CIO) (8-20-45): "Congress must act to prevent overnight depression, chaos"--"V-J Day confronts the U.S. with its biggest crisis since Pearl Harbor. Millions of America's home-front production soldiers, whose every waking minute has been tied up with the war effort for more than three years, now find themselves without jobs and not enough savings to tide them over the lean months ahead. The tomorrow that the leaders of organized labor have repeatedly warned was coming is here. It finds the U.S. totally unprepared."....

United Mine Workers Journal (8-15-45): "V-J Day finds nation more unprepared for peace than it was for war--Trouble ahead"--"The weekly pay is decreasing while the cost of living is increasing. The disparity between the two is bound to increase. The 'Little Steel' formula must give way to a more factual and free method of determining wage rates. American workers face a deflated standard of living--inability to make both ends meet. Politicians can no longer parade the fear of inflation to deceive workingmen and women into forced acceptance of the fictitious 'Little Steel' formula.". . . .

FULL EMPLOYMENT IN POSTWAR PERIOD
The Full-Employment Bill

"Rail Unions Back Jobs-For-All" Bill

"The Railway Labor Executives Assn...unanimously indorsed the objectives of the 'Full Employment' bill now pending in the Senate...Made it clear that...they favored the maximum possible employment by private enterprise with the least possible government intervention...Chief advantage of the full employment measure they said, is that it would make 'jobs for all a keystone of national policy.'" . . . . (Labor, 7-28-45)

Railroad Trainmen (July, '45), in editorial and article supports the Full Employment Bill (S. 380). "If there is any subject more important than this to the welfare of this country, aside from winning the war and building a structure to help maintain world peace, let's hear about it. . . .
"Strange as it may seem, some folks are opposed to the idea of full employment. [Cites several periodicals and individuals, including Paul G. Hoffman's, "Let's stop using the words full production, full employment, and jobs for all..."]. "What makes these statements ominous is the fact that American industry is so organized that it can actually make huge profits by following a low production, high unemployment policy...". . . .[The bill is then analyzed.]

Also a statement by A. F. Whitney, president (brief excerpts): "There are unmistakable signs that appeasement elements within our national life are working to create economic and political chaos on the home front. . .This reactionary offensive is conducted on a broad front....Finally—and I have by no means exhausted the list—there is the cynical policy of deliberately balking all efforts to plan for full employment in the reconversion and postwar period, the ultimate objective being to weaken the ranks of organized labor to the point of demoralization and perhaps destruction...". . . .(RR Tr. July '45)

CIO Executive Board supports the bill

"Every member of the CIO has come to realize that the war has unlocked vast new productivity, capable of creating a standard of living far higher than we have had before, and we are determined to see this productivity become an instrument for insuring national economic security and expansion after the war.
"Full production and full employment depend on whether American labor and American organizing skills can be directed without hindrance to the job of producing abundance...
"Our needs outrun even our great productive capacity. To fill these needs America must have a program for promoting a steady flow of adequate incomes into the hands of consumers.
"A first step toward creating such a program is represented by the Murray-Patman Full Employment Bill. . . [This] bill is only the first of a series of measures which should be carried into effect either by legislation or executive order. These measures should be fitted into a broad national program..." . . . .
(CIO News 7-23-45)

AFL demands immediate action on "must" legislation

"The list of urgent measures, which an AFL committee headed by Mr. Green took up with President Truman... [included] "The Murray-Wagner Full Employment bill, which would set up a federal job budget and commit the government to provide employment through useful and necessary public works if private industry does not meet the budget." Said Mr. Green: "Our country is facing a serious emergency...At least 2 million workers have lost their jobs as a result of

Full Employment bill (cont.)

cancellation of war contracts. Many more millions are due to be laid off in the next few months. In addition, large numbers of returning servicemen will be released by the armed forces and start hunting for jobs in private industry when few openings exist...."

(Ral. Un. Her. 8-30-45)

LABOR ON BALL-BURTON-HATCH BILL

President Philip Murray, CIO. Statement (excerpts):

"Early this fall. . . we are certain to see a big legislative offensive open up for the Ball-Burton-Hatch bill (S 1171), put in the hopper with considerable fanfare late in June...

"An examination of the real nature of the Ball-Burton-Hatch bill, and look at the record of the committee of experts who put their names to it will explain the desire and the need for haste.

"The [bill] commits numerous serious offenses against orderly labor relations in this country. Taken together, they wipe out the National Labor Relations Act, the Norris-LaGuardia Act and other rights of unions and their members to protection, to organization and to collective bargaining. Here are some of the main offenses:

"1. The Ball-Burton-Hatch bill substitutes compulsion for freedom by imposing compulsory arbitration in place of collective bargaining.

"2. It freezes normal union activity during a dispute by imposing a 'cooling-off' period while the dispute is in process. . .Thus, a wage dispute could be frozen for as much as two years, with the low wages that caused the dispute frozen also."

"3. It denies the principle of majority rule, by setting up elaborate quotas and other technical barriers in the way of workers achieving the protection of the union shop.

"4. It denies exclusive collective bargaining representation, by substituting settlement of grievances through individuals.

"5. It fails to protect the right of self organization. . . as is now done under the Wagner Act...Invents a series of imaginary and utterly improbable 'offenses' by unions against employers.

"6. It imposes a series of punishments directed at unions for these imaginary crimes, including money damages and the use of injunction. This last clause nullifies the Norris-LaGuardia Act that labor fought for a generation to achieve.

"7. Summing up... [the bill] substitutes confusion and litigation for orderly methods of collective bargaining...would end the process of employer and union meeting on terms approaching equality..,would place the full force of the law and all its punitive powers squarely against labor and on the side of the employer. . . ." (ILWU Dispatcher 8-24-45)

Lee Pressman, CIO Counsel, declares the proposed measure has these five features (series of articles in CIO News and CIO papers discussing bill):

"1. The regulation of labor unions and their activities;

"2. An attack upon the principle of majority rule;

"3. A destructive tampering with existing representation procedures for determining who is the collective bargaining representative;

"4. The removal of collective bargaining protections from millions of workers now covered by the NLRA and a resort to a phony 'states' rights' system;

"5. The substitution of ambiguous phrases for the well established terms now in the NLRA which will invite extensive litigation and promote delays."

(The Union 7-25-45)

Full Employment bill (cont.)

President Wm. Green, AFL. Statement. (Excerpts):

"The Ball-Burton-Hatch bill seeks to turn the clock back in America. The three young Senators who sponsor it seem to have forgotten the century of economic oppression which preceded the decade of industrial democracy the nation has enjoyed since the enactment of the National Labor Relations Act. Their proposal would strangle that charter of labor's freedom and return American workers to economic slavery.

"Repressive legislation, like the Ball-Burton-Hatch bill, has no place in our country. Its effect would be to create unrest and resentment...

"Industrial peace will be attained in America only through organization and through free collective bargaining. When I say organization, I mean organization of employers as well as workers. When and if free collective bargaining is sincerely accepted and applied by thoroughly organized labor and industry, the chief causes of recurring industrial strife will disappear and stabilized industrial relations can be established...

"The big argument used to promote this legislation is that its purpose is to protect the public. I challenge that claim. Its real purpose is to protect employers who are unwilling to obey the law of the land and wish to continue using mailed-fist methods against their workers. No law which deprives workers of their basic rights is a protection to the American people. On the contrary, it is a threat to their democratic heritage. . . .

"For further evidence, let us investigate the genesis of this legislation. The research was financed by a group of employers and employer representatives. ....Never at any time before the bill was introduced was any qualified representative of labor consulted or asked for advice. Yet labor is chiefly affected by the bill's provisions. . . . .

"The more I study the Ball-Burton-Hatch bill, line by line and paragraph by paragraph, the more objectionable features I discover. . . [Major faults]:

"1. It proposes compulsory arbitration. The wage earners of America will never accept this restriction upon their freedom. . .

"2. The bill would revive the nefarious practice of permitting courts to issue injunctions against labor. That practice was killed by the Norris-LaGuardia Act.

"3. The right of contract is seriously impaired by the bill which would prohibit labor and management from entering into voluntary closed shop agreements except on an arbitrary and unworkable basis,

"4. The bill would nullify important protections of the Wagner act and limit its scope...

"In the postwar period if the Ball-Burton-Hatch bill were enacted: A brand-new series of prolonged court tests would have to be undergone. The constitutionality of the measure . would be challenged...effect on existing labor laws would have to be interpreted. Meanwhile labor and industry would be thrown into confusion and uncertainty. . ."

(E. Bay Lab. Journal 7-27-45)

The labor press has featured opposition to the Ball-Hatch-Burton bill Sample headlines and excerpts given below.

CIO papers

United Auto Worker (8-1-45)--"Ball and chain bill hit by CIO"--"The Ball-Burton-Hatch labor relations bill--now generally referred to as the 'ball and

Labor on Ball-Burton-Hatch bill (cont.)

CIO press (cont.)

chain' bill, received the vigorous condemnation of the CIO executive board at its recent session... [Resolution quoted and concludes]: "Resolved, That the Congress of Industrial Organizations unqualifiedly and unreservedly condemns this measure in its entirety as undemocratic class legislation designed to destroy a free labor movement; that we call upon all constituent bodies of the CIO to make known their opposition with every means at their disposal and that we call upon all fair-minded citizens to make known their opposition to this reactionary attempt to launch a postwar assault upon labor.". . .

Advance (ACW-CIO) (7-1-45)--"Labor unanimously rejects new 'industrial peace' bill"--"Organized labor as one voice summarily rejected...the proposed Federal Relations Law as an attempt to straitjacket labor and to nullify the great body of labor law, including the National Labor Relations Act, which had been put on the statute books after years of bitter struggle". . . .

FE News (Farm Equipment & Metal Workers) (7-9-45)--"New bill would rob workers of legal rights"--"A bill to deprive labor of its right to organize and protect workers against wage-cuts and speed-up was introduced in the Senate last week by three self-styled 'liberal' Senators--Ball, Burton and Hatch." . . . .

California (CIO) Labor Herald (7-20-45)--"Ball-Burton-Hatch bill branded a 'declaration of war on labor'".

United Rubber Worker (Aug. '45)--"The Ball-Burton-Hatch anti-labor bill"--"...The [bill] is a sort of Pearl Harbor declaration of war on labor by all the anti-American interests in our country. Every day that goes by without a doubling of the clamor against it, in every hamlet, town and city, strengthens the enemy.". . . .

Hosiery Worker (July '45)--"Ball-Burton-Hatch--or Labor Peace!"--"Labor's own Magna Charta, the Wagner Labor Relations Act, reached its 10th birthday one day after Independence Day, bruised and battered, but still intact. . .
One of the most virulent and back-biting bills ever to come up in Congress since the labor movement has come of age in America has been introduced... under the joint sponsorship of [Hatch, Ball and Burton]. The Ball-Burton-Hatch bill presents a threat to the rights of labor and to industrial freedom of the utmost gravity.". . . .

AFL papers

East Bay (Calif.-AFL) Labor Journal (7-13-45)--"Labor 'straitjacket' fashioned by Hatch, Ball and Burton"--"In introducing their new 'labor relations' bill (Federal Labor Relations Act), Senators Hatch, Ball and Burton declared that it has been 18 months in preparation. Yet in all that time there is no evidence that labor was consulted nor did labor see a copy of the measure before it was introduced.
"Assailed by friends of labor and labor itself as a legislative 'straitjacket' for a nation's workers, . .". . . .

Labor on Ball-Burton-Hatch bill (cont.)

AFL papers (cont.)

Labor Herald (Richmond, Va. AFL) (8-10-45)--"A Little Bit of Slavery"--"AFL Secretary-Treas. George Meaney denounced the Ball-Burton-Hatch bill as a 'vicious, antilabor' measure..." ". . .The [bill] is a deliberate, considered attempt to hamper and prohibit legitimate trade union activity in America by restrictive government control.". . .

International Teamster (Aug. '45), leading article by Pres. Daniel J. Tobin--"Says Congress should not even consider BBH bill"--"The new bill introduced in the United States Senate by Senators Ball, Burton and Hatch should certainly be a warning to the men and women of labor as to what is in the minds of our legislators. . . If the Republicans in the Senate and House favor this legislation they will destroy themselves for the next 25 years. If the Democrats outside the South, favor this legislation they will destroy themselves. They will be laying the groundwork for a third party. . . I have always been opposed to a third party in years past...I have reached the conclusion that something must be done by the men and women of America to show to the bosses in the state and nation...that they are digging their own graves by even seriously considering the Ball-Burton-Hatch bill...."
"...One thing alone is certain and that is that labor in all its branches will unify in one solid mass against even serious consideration of the Ball-Burton-Hatch reactionary, destructive, hateful bill."

United Mine Workers Journal (7-1-45)--"Ball (and Chain) Bill Hatched to Bunko Public and Regiment American Workers"--"With the introduction in the U.S. Senate of the privately Hatched, Bunko, Ball (and chain) ripper Bill designed to neutralize and decapitate the N.L.R.B. and rape the LaGuardia-Norris Anti-Labor Injunction Act, American workingmen received new assurance that the sponsors of regimentation were at work behind closed doors in ever increasing numbers to transform freedom and collective bargaining in American industrial relations into a European pattern of involuntary servitude.". . . . [The editorial goes on to list ten counts against the measure and its provisions].

Railway Trainmen (July '45)--"The Anti-Labor Conspiracy"--"The proposed Federal Industrial Relations Act (S. 1171), sponsored by the so-called Committee to Promote Industrial Peace under the chairmanship of the corporation lawyer, Donald R. Richberg, and introduced in the Senate on June 20 by Senators [Hatch, Burton and Ball] is of the same inspiration as the notoriously provocative Smith-Connally Law."
"Both measures are characterized by a fundamentally hostile approach to organized labor in the United States. Both would aggravate differences between labor and management, rather than help in their solution.". . . . .

SEE MAY ISSUE OF THIS BULLETIN FOR KEY TO PERIODICALS

NOTE: Where items are quoted in full it is so stated. Otherwise only excerpts are given. Direct quotations are enclosed in quotation marks. Summarized material is enclosed in brackets.

Report of the

NATIONAL CIO COMMITTEE TO ABOLISH DISCRIMINATION

September 1945

GEORGIA WORKERS EDUCATION SERVICE

NATIONAL CIO COMMITTEE TO ABOLISH DISCRIMINATION
718 Jackson Place, N. W. Washington 6, D. C.

JAMES B. CAREY, Chairman
WILLARD S. TOWNSEND, Secretary
GEORGE L-P WEAVER, Director

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Org Labor

POLITICAL guide

The Journal of Political Action Techniques

Published by the National Citizens Political Action Committee - - - Sept., 1945

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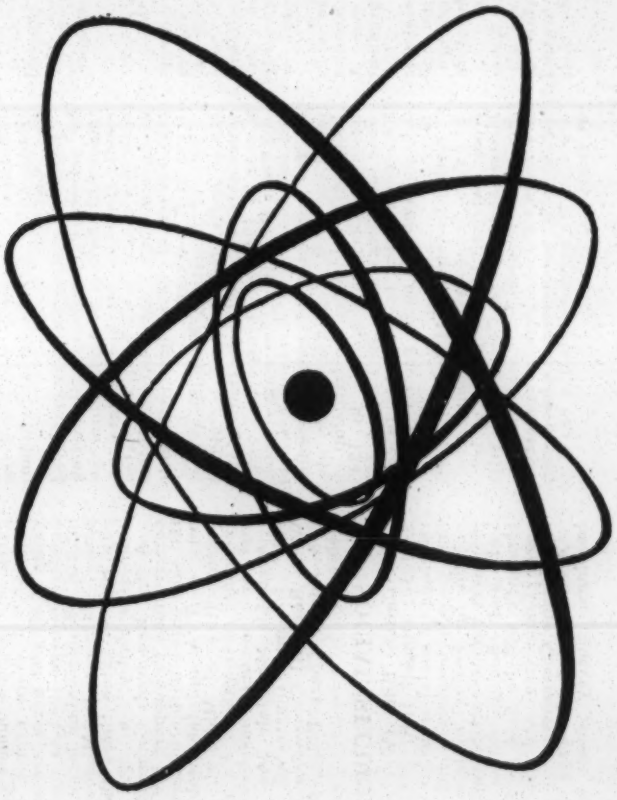

SYMBOL OF A NEW WORLD

The impact of the first atom-bomb falling on Hiroshama was felt in every part of the world.

No event in all history has so stimulated, so accelerated man's social, economic and political thinking.

One observer calls the atom-bomb a "Damocles sword" hanging over mankind. Another notes that we must now achieve the Brotherhood of Man or else—no men.

Today, every political issue must be considered in the light of a new age and a new world. Whether the new world is to survive will depend on the ability of man to control the force he has unleashed.

The use and control of atomic power is, in itself, the greatest and gravest political subject of the day.

THE CIO AND THE VETERAN

Published By

NATIONAL CIO COMMUNITY SERVICES COMMITTEE

1776 Broadway • New York 19, N. Y.

AND

CIO VETERANS COMMITTEE

718 Jackson Place NW • Washington 6, D. C.

Reprint of article appearing in the "New Republic", October 8,

by C. B. Baldwin, Executive Vice-Chairman, National Citizens P

Labor

8 Oct 1945

Report to the President

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Elmer Benson and I have just returned from a six-weeks tour through the Middle West and Far West on behalf of the National Citizens' Political Action Committee. In making this trip we had a threefold purpose: (1) To feel the political pulse of the country through individual interviews with business, farm and labor leaders, and to meet with groups representing independent progressives and political leaders; (2) to see how far our organization should go in establishing Citizens' Political Action Committees to work alongside and within the Democratic and Republican Parties; (3) to encourage the individuals with whom we met to start immediately an intensive campaign on political issues and, through an understanding of the important issues, to encourage discussion on potential progressive candidates for Congress.

In writing to you as President of the United States, we also have in mind that you are the titular leader of the Democratic Party and, as such, are interested in the Democratic organizations in the various states.

Our first stop was Chicago, where we met with the Independent Voters of Illinois, a progressive group which was very active in the presidential campaign last year and which worked with the organized labor movement and the Democratic Party organization to carry Illinois for President Roosevelt and you, and to defeat, by supporting Mrs. Paul Douglas, that arch isolationist, Stephen Day. This organization also contributed to the defeat of reactionary Charles S. Dewey, who was succeeded by the progressive Representative Alexander Resa. This group has continued its organization, with increased emphasis on local and municipal affairs. No decision was reached regarding their affiliation with the NCPAC, but since our programs are similar, no doubt we shall continue to coöperate closely.

Mayor Kelly was out of the city. Our time was spent entirely with business and labor leaders and other individuals outside the party organization.

We left Chicago with the definite feeling that much work remains to be done if the progressive forces are to hold their own in the 1946 congressional elections. The outcome of these elections will be determined largely by the extent to which the Democratic Party leadership, the labor movement and independent progressive groups can agree on a program of positive action. The time is approaching when Mayor Kelly will have to make a choice between his thinly disguised working relationship with "Bertie" McCormick and the progressive people of Chicago. It is important, Mr. President, that Mr. Hannegan give his personal attention to Chicago.

The greatest assets of the progressive movement in Missouri are the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* and the St. Louis *Star-Times*. The greatest liability is the Democratic Party organization. We met with most of the leaders. They impressed us as good citizens who wanted the party to stay in power, but thought it could be done through patronage and special favors. You stand to lose a senatorial seat and, possibly, one House seat next year, unless you and Bob Hannegan quickly strengthen your party organization. The labor movement has intelligent leaders and was chiefly responsible for carrying Missouri last year. They are not too hopeful about next year's prospects. Your recent appointment of the Roosevelt-hating isolationist, Bennett Clark, to the Circuit Court of Appeals in Washington discourages the type of political cooperation which brought such good results last year. I urge you to encourage new leadership in Missouri which will carry on in the Roosevelt tradition and will recognize that the spoils system is on the way out.

From St. Louis we moved on to Denver with high hopes that we could find sufficient followers of that great progressive, the late Senator Edward P. Costigan, to provide new leadership in a state that had slipped into the hands of reactionary politicians. The Costigan followers, though few in numbers, are still there, but they are dispirited because they feel that Ed Johnson and his isolationist supporters are closer to the Administration than they. One ray of hope is the Democratic State Chairman, Gene Cervi, a fighting liberal, who must spend far too much of his time in battling Ed Johnson to protect the interests of both the people and the Democratic Party in Colorado. Jim Patton is again talked of as the Democratic candidate for Governor, and Charles Graham is being mentioned as candidate for the Denver seat in the House. Colorado can only be brought back into the Democratic ranks through your acceptance of their type of leadership and complete rejection of Ed Johnson. I hope Bob Hannegan will call Patton, Cervi and Graham to Washington and give them the green light.

Utah has become a really progressive state through political action. The Democratic Party leaders there, inspired by Senators Thomas and Murdock and Representatives Granger and Robinson, have developed cooperation with the labor movement, which is the source of votes and progressive policies for

people of Utah and the nation. Utah's hopes lie in further industrialization and a better utilization of its water and power resources. The natural resources are there, but it will take effective action by the federal government if they are to be used. As a first step, you should see that the Geneva steel plant continues at full production, under management interested in the industrial development of the West.

California is a progressive state. We spent three days in San Francisco and four in Los Angeles. The people there are less interested in party labels than in results, but in recent years the progressives have worked chiefly within the Democratic Party. Organized labor is the most important political force in the state. Democratic leaders have wisely consulted with labor on both programs and candidates. We found the major interest here to be full and fair employment.

We heard much discussion about the congressional and gubernatorial races of next year. There is general agreement that Attorney General Bob Kenny is the one candidate who can defeat Governor Warren. As yet, there is no general agreement on the senatorial race. The three individuals most discussed are Colonel Evans Carlson, Manchester Boddy and Orson Welles. Having met Colonel Carlson, we are convinced he would make a great Senator, and Orson Welles, too, deserves serious consideration. You know the contribution he made to the reëlection of Roosevelt. He deserves encouragement and attention from the Administration. Manchester Boddy is highly respected, but most people with whom we talked felt he should not jeopardize his great contribution as publisher of the Los Angeles *Daily News*.

California is fortunate in having a number of progressives in its congressional delegation. They can all retain their seats if the present coöperation among the Democratic Party, the CIO-PAC, the Independent Citizens' Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions and the NCPAC continues. There is one thing, though, which you should watch, and that is the feeling among many Californians that the Administration looks too exclusively to Ed Pauley for advice on state politics. He may be a good fund-raiser, but his influence is limited, and his views are not representative of California progressives.

Oregon is a difficult state to analyze politically. It has not made great progressive strides like California and Washington, but the liberals in Oregon were sufficiently aroused to unseat Senator Holman and to elect the progressive Republican, Wayne Morse. The Democratic Party is weak and ineffectual and has made little contribution to the development of effective working relationships with the labor movement. Racial tensions are on the increase. The Negro population of Portland has increased from 2,500 to more than 25,000 since defense efforts started. Surprisingly enough, we found racial prejudice, particularly against the Nisei and Negroes, as bad as, or worse than, that existing in my native state of Virginia. Some individuals in the labor and farm groups are saying publicly that since the war has ended there is no longer any place for their increased Negro population. They are urging government action to send them back to the South, rather than government action to assure that full employment is maintained.

One encouraging factor is the political awareness of such community leaders as E. B. McNaughton, president of the $500-million First National Bank. McNaughton is vigorously backing the Columbia River Authority against the opposition of many of his business associates. Oregon needs your attention both politically and economically. Its people will respond to fearless and vigorous leadership.

The state of Washington is progressive. We learned much from our visit there about how party organization must function in all sections of the country, if Roosevelt's Economic Bill of Rights is to become a reality. At the time we were in Seattle, the major controversy within the city was over the mayor's proposal to purchase armored police cars. Labor and progressive groups generally were urging the city administration to think more about full employment and less about quelling disturbances arising from unemployment. If the Democratic Party elsewhere would carry the issues to the people as it is being done in Washington, there would be no question of continuous progressive government throughout the country.

It only takes a few hours in Helena, Montana, to see the almost complete dominance of the state by the Anaconda Copper Company. Sam Ford, who was elected as a progressive Republican, has disappointed many of his followers. Most people with whom we talked said that Senator Wheeler, a Democrat, had greater influence and control over the Republican Party than any other individual in the state. It is clear that "the company" no longer fears this former progressive and present-day reactionary. However, Wheeler does fear for his political life. If the progressives implement their zeal through organization, Wheeler can and will be defeated. The two candidates most discussed are Lief Erickson, former State Supreme Court Justice and chairman of the Regional Committee for the Missouri Valley Authority, and Judge Adair, presently on the State Supreme Court bench. Nothing would suit Wheeler's purposes better than to have two strong candidates split the vote in the Democratic primary. We hope you realize the danger of Wheeler's being returned and that you will give no personal or other encouragement to this bitter and relentless enemy of world coöperation. The Farmers' Union,

ably led by Don Chapman, is the strongest progressive force within the state.

The saddest development in North Dakota in recent years has been the deterioration of the Non-Partisan League. This organization, which for so many years kept the progressive candle burning, is now an instrument of reaction. There is real hope for the Democratic Party, if the advice and help of people like Quentin Burdick and A. B. Larson are sought. The major—in fact, the only—really well organized economic group in North Dakota is the Farmers' Union, with 30,000 members. Under the outstanding leadership of Glenn Talbot its influence could be decisive.

Gerald Nye has been busy mending his political fences and, from all reports, will probably be a candidate in the special election to be held in June for the seat now held through appointment by Senator Young. Langer will run for reëlection and many political observers think that these old-time political enemies may become political cronies and enter into a mutual-assistance pact. Progressivism in North Dakota needs your help. Here, as in Missouri and Colorado, we found that the project for an MVA was the greatest unifying force. Everywhere we went, farmers were discussing cheap power, cheap fertilizer and guaranteed prices.

The fusion of the Democratic and the Farmer-Labor Parties, without which Roosevelt could not have carried Minnesota, has strengthened the progressive forces in that state. A dinner in honor of Elmer Benson, given during our visit, testified to the resurgence of the progressive forces. The dinner, sponsored by the Independent Citizens' Committee, was attended by more than 700 persons, including farm, business and labor leaders from all parts of the state. Its political significance was not ignored by the press, which referred to it as the "kick-off" for the '46 campaign.

Political interest in the '46 elections centers in the Senate race. Shipstead is conducting his usual cryptic campaign. Walter Judd, who will get no support from liberals, will oppose him in the primaries. With the Cowles newspapers in Minneapolis and the Ridder papers in St. Paul apparently ready to fight Shipstead, the progressives are busy screening potential candidates for the Democratic-Farmer-Labor ticket.

A dangerous isolationist Senator can be removed, but mistakes like the recent appointment, at Senator Ball's behest, of a steel-corporation attorney to a federal judgeship greatly hamper the rebuilding of a really strong progressive party. The liberals in Minnesota would like some help, too, in getting more positive aid to the farmers. While we were in Minneapolis, both farmers and businessmen complained that the government's surplus-property-disposal facilities did not make the purchase of surplus trucks, tires and other equipment easy for farmers in Minnesota and the Dakotas.

All political discussion in Wisconsin ends with the same $64 question: What about Bob La Follette? No one seems to have the answer—perhaps not even Bob. Since the Progressive Party has almost disappeared as a political force, La Follette faces a difficult decision. If he attempts to rejoin the Republican Party, whose leaders do not want him, he is faced with a loss of prestige, a bitter primary contest and, probably, defeat. If he runs as a Progressive without solid labor backing, he is in for a tough fight. He can no longer command the mass support of organized labor. A good Democratic candidate like Howard McMurray or a progressive Republican would have a chance of victory. The Democratic Party is showing some signs of coming to life; it needs your help and encouragement.

Everywhere we went we found you had amazing support, but there were questions.

Many people were distressed that you did not insist on retaining the services of Secretary Morgenthau, whom they view as one of our greatest public servants and one of the most intransigent foes of fascism. Others resented the appointment to positions of power of reactionary Southerners, like Secretary Byrnes, and this question was underscored by insistence on an end to discrimination in our economic and political life.

Your skillful handling of the World Charter, Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, Bretton Woods, and the Hot Springs Food Agreement, climaxed by the Potsdam Conference, has given new hope to progressives everywhere. They have confidence that you are determined to carry out the Roosevelt policies and they want to help you. Their confidence has undoubtedly been reinforced by your recent message to Congress.

Your real test, however, lies ahead. There are progressives who question some of the support you have been receiving from queer circles, and throughout the country we found a marked hesitation by Democratic leaders to organize support for your program. We believe that the 1946 elections depend on the willingness of the Democratic Party, labor and progressives to unite in support of this program. Franklin Roosevelt always understood what Henry Wallace said so well, in describing the administration program at an NCPAC dinner on September 13: "The Democratic Party can survive in a national sense only as a progressive party."

C. B. BALDWIN

LABOR VIEWS ON CURRENT ISSUES Vol. 3

A monthly digest of source materials on labor opinion gathered from current labor periodicals No. 8

INFORMATION SERVICE I OCTOBER

Institute of Labor Studies 1945

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THE WAGES ISSUE

CIO News, editorial (9-17-45)

"In the wage movement now being launched by its biggest unions, the CIO is doing the basic spadework without which there can be no sure foundation for national prosperity.

"Every competent authority agrees that our prosperity will depend upon steadily increasing mass purchasing power. But for some time the whole trend, so far as wages are concerned, has been in the opposite direction.

"Frozen wage rates during the war lagged far behind soaring living costs and since V-J Day, with all the cutbacks in war orders, take-home pay has been reduced by shorter working time in most cases to less than a living wage.

"Meanwhile corporation profits and reserves have reached record heights, aided by the greatly increased productivity of labor during recent years, for which the workers have received no increased compensation.

"The United Steel Workers of America therefore has decided to demand a general wage increase of $2 a day throughout its industry.

"The United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers has also asked its locals to open negotiations for a $2-a-day increase.

"The UAW-CIO is making similar wage demands, and other CIO unions have already started, or are about to start their own wage movements.

"The CIO is thus taking the lead in a movement which is not only necessary immediately for a decent standard of living for its members, but is also essential for farmers, businessmen, professional people and all others whose incomes depend upon the workers having adequate purchasing power.

"The success of this wage movement will determine the success of all other plans now being made to usher in an era of expanding prosperity for all the American people."

United Steelworkers, CIO

"Wage clauses in virtually every USA-CIO contract have been reopened for presentation of demands for a two-dollar-per-day increase.

Institute of Labor Studies
Address communications to Research Director, 54 Prospect Street, Northampton, Mass.

The Wages Issue (continued)

"Action aimed to restore decent living conditions was taken following unanimous approval of the wage proposal by the union's National Wage Policy Committee.
"Many other unions immediately followed suit with identical or similar demands to take up the slack in purchasing power created by severe reductions in take-home earnings after V-J Day..."....
(Steel Labor Oct., '45. See this issue for wage policy reports of USA-CIO)

United Auto Workers, CIO

"Wage increases of 30 per cent have been demanded from General Motors and Chrysler by the UAW-CIO and similar increases will be sought from other employers as rapidly as contract obligations permit....
"The demand for a Social Security program for auto workers was adopted as official policy of the UAW-CIO at the last meeting of [its Executive Board]." (United Auto Wk. 9-15-45)

California Labor Herald (CIO), (9-21-45)

"...The CIO demand for wage increases is not a piece of selfishness, as too many employers say, but rather a piece of sound statesmanship in the interest of the entire nation. Ironically enough, it is in the interest of the same employers who fight it. They haven't learned yet that they can't sell automobiles and radios and washing machines unless workers have money enough to buy.
"Every competent authority agrees that rising wages and shorter hours—full employment at decent rates of pay—are absolutely necessary to a healthy economy. But the trend has been the other way...."

Shipyard Worker (9-24-45)

"There is probably not a wage earner in the United States today who is not watching with keen interest the highly publicized move of the so-called Big Three of the CIO—The Steelworkers, Auto Workers, and Radio Workers—to press for a 30 per cent increase in wages....
"We must realize that unlike the Auto Workers or the Steelworkers or the Electrical Workers, we have <u>not yet been demobilized</u>. Shipbuilding construction has been severely cut back, and our industry is rapidly being slashed to the bone. But though the demand for the battleships and the aircraft carriers has lessened, and the need for construction of a bridge of cargo vessels to the fighting fronts has been decreased, there is still an urgent and crying necessity for provisions and maintenance of transport to supply our troops still overseas and to return them to this country....
"Through the foresight of this Union in 1941, a means was provided the nation's organized shipyard workers to advance their just demands. It is the national shipbuilding stabilization program...The annual wage review for 1945 is in the works...The IUMSWA-CIO will attempt to use the machinery of the wage review to put over the demand for maintenance of the workers' take-home pay...."

AFL Executive Council - October meeting

"In interest of justice and national prosperity, the Executive Council of the Am. Fed. of Labor demanded substantial wage increases for the nation's workers. AFL Pres. Wm. Green declared the federation will give its full

The Wages Issue (continued)

support to the efforts of all affiliated unions to obtain higher wage rates...
"He expressed the conviction that industry is able to afford to pay wage boosts of from 20 to 30 per cent in hourly rates without materially increasing prices.....
"In discussing wage policy, the Exec. Council declared that the wartime wage freeze had wiped out parity between static wage rates and booming prices, resulting at the end of the war in a 30 per cent disadvantage to labor so far as the relation between hourly rates of pay and the cost of living were concerned.
"The council added: When we entered this war to rid the world of political and economic despots we were assured that nobody would be allowed to profit unduly from the war---that there would be no new crop of war millionaires. But the records of the profits made during the war by industry and business as a whole make that promise as hollow as the promise made to labor that its economic position would not be allowed to deteriorate because of its willingness to forego the use of the strike while our country was at war.
"The current demands for wage increases are being opposed by these same profit-makers on the grounds that they are interfering with reconversion; that they will increase prices and start an inflationary spiral. The charge comes with singular inappropriateness from the very interests who profited most during the war and whose profits have already resulted in prices which have taken from the workers the meager wage increases they received during the war." (Memphis Lab. Rev. 10-26-45)

Machinists Monthly Journal (Aug. '45)

"Labor has generally accepted in good faith the statements that we should maintain our national economy at the same high level in the post-war period as it is currently during the war period. Labor has been denied wage increases which truly reflect both the cost of living index and a wage that could be bargained for collectively.....
"Government officials have stated that in order to have full employment we must: (1) maintain a high national economy, (2) provide for higher wage rates during the post-war period to maintain that economy. These statements apparently are made for the purpose of holding out hope to the wage earner that something is going to be done in his belief, but it does not square with the 'do nothing policies' of governmental agencies which are responsible for handling wage stabilization matters...."

International Typographical Journal (Oct. '45)

"....The drive for recovery of lost purchasing power will be characterized by the fascist elements of industry as destructive to 'reconversion'. The opposite is true. The determination of industry to keep wages down and keep purchasing power down will be the very factor that not only will prevent proper 'reconversion' but will prevent the national income from reaching proportions which will make it possible to pay off the national debt...
"There will come a time when the wage earner will have disposed of all his Government bonds in the normal course of trying to live. When that time comes he will be unresponsive to the idea of heavy taxes to pay bonds held by somecne else. He will be responsive to pleas for repudiation and for heavier and heavier tax levies on those able to pay...."

Railroad Unions (Labor 10-6-45)

"Nearly all railroad unions have now swung into action in the battle for pay raises, or for shorter hours without reduction in earnings.

The Wages Issue (continued)

"Latest to launch a wage movement is the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks. [Demands: (1) Nation-wide uniform minimum rates for each job classification, with raises to bring employes up to that figure; (2) an additional 15 cents an hour increase to all workers within the Clerks' jurisdiction.]
[Transportation Brotherhoods: Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Conductors and Switchmen disclosed that railroads have agreed to national conferences on wage demands of those unions. They are seeking $2.50 a day raises, as well as many adjustments in working rules for 400,000 train, engine and yard service employes.]
[Maintenance of Way Employes: Regional carriers rejected union's request for national handling of wage dispute; National Mediation Board will be asked as next step in organization's effort to secure wage adjustments.]
[Shopcraft Unions: demanding 6-hour day and 36-hour week, without reduction in present earnings for 8-hour day and 48-hour week; conferences with managements on each road will soon get under way.]
[Railroad Signalmen: has begun to formulate its wage demands.]

LABOR ON STRIKES

United Auto Workers (CIO): "With the termination of hostilities, the United Automobile Workers, CIO, America's largest union, ended its wartime no-strike pledge and returned to the union's constitutional procedure whereby strikes may be authorized by the international president and international executive Board...
[Announced in a proclamation by Pres. R. J. Thomas.]
Said Thomas, "This does not mean that the end of our No-Strike pledge shall result in a rash of strikes...I must point out...that under the terms of our contracts with employers, strikes shall not take place during the life of the contract, for our contracts provide a means for handling grievances..."
(Auto. Wk. 9-1-45)

Pres. Harry Bridges, ILWU-CIO: "....We find the Nation in somewhat of a crisis concerning settlements of labor disputes with the term labor disputes generally covering demands of labor unions for a shorter work week, with retention of all or the most part of wartime take-home pay, and employer groups or corporations generally resisting such demands.
"The situation is ugly. Thousands of workers have become unemployed because of the sudden ending of war production and because plants and operations are in the process of converting to peacetime operations....
"There is no question that the whole chaotic situation stems directly from the fact that during the war years the Natl. War Labor Board not only refused to face facts as they existed during the war period, but at no time did the Board exhibit any great concern or give practical consideration to the immediate postwar problems of the Nation's wage earners....
"The ILWU perspective regarding the whole problem is still that laid down in our International convention held in March of this year...Summed up:
"1. Keep cool, calm and united...refused to be pushed into or trapped into any hasty strike action by employers, other unions or any groups within....
"2. Make sure local programs for wage increases and other adjustments fall within the policy of the International and are checked by the International.
"3. Make sure that local union members are fully advised of the local and International unions program....

Labor on Strikes (continued)

"4. Have the strike perspective as a last resort instead of a number one point on any program of action and do not resort to strike action under any circumstance until the International officers have been contacted and made fully aware of any situation that it is thought might result in strike action." (ILWU Dispatcher 9-21-45)

Pres. Grant Oaks, Farm Equipment Workers, CIO

"We have ended our no-strike pledge. We are now entering a period of direct collective bargaining in which government directives are declining and will soon vanish.

"Thus we begin a period in which the strength, unity and discipline of the union is decisive for winning the workers' demands.

"Many government agencies and boards have already been discontinued....No tears will be shed over the curtailment of the functions of the War Labor Board, or over its immanent disappearance...We once again assume our democratic right to strike—the right to withhold our labor if our demands are not met.

"The right to strike is the sacred and indispensable foundation of the power of organized labor. The ability of labor to strike is—even when the weapon is not used—responsible for every gain workers have made in any industry....

"Our wartime no-strike policy was correct, and has laid the basis for our winning our demands in this next period...hastened the victory over fascism... strengthened the labor movement to the point where organized labor is the strongest it has ever been in America....

"...Strikes, of course, will not solve all our problems. Strikes are definitely a last resort, used only after every other method of settling the dispute have failed..." (FE News 9-3-45)

Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers' Officers statement: "This International Union has had, for the period of the war, a firm no-strike policy...With the war ended, the question is raised as to what our future policy on strikes shall be."

[The matter thoroughly discussed at recent CIO Vice-Presidents' meetings in Washington; also carefully considered by this Union's officers.]

Basic factors that should guide in period ahead:

[1. CIO Unions observe contracts...]

[2. Strikes should be used only as a weapon of last resort..."Strikes are called only when absolutely necessary and advisable, after the chances of success or defeat have been carefully studied and all other means of settling difficulties have failed."]

[3. Local unions must observe the provisions of our constitution..."This protects labor's right to strike through time-proven procedures."]

[4. The provisions of the War Labor Disputes Act must also be observed...]

(The Union 9-5-45)

Robert J. Watt, AFL: "Collective bargaining 'on a basis of mutual confidence' and 'with a minimum of government interference' was characterized by Watt as the basic foundation of peace on the industrial front." (Speaking to a meeting of New England employers.)

"Conciliation, mediation and voluntary arbitration should be relied upon for settlement of disputes where direct bargaining fails, but at no point should compulsion enter into the picture, he stressed.

"Watt described 'high wages' as another cornerstone of good relations. Now, above all, he insisted, wages must be increased to make up for losses in take-home pay. He riddled claims that such raises would 'cause inflation'...

Labor on Strikes (continued)

"Also hours must be shortened to keep up with technological advances, so that 'all those willing and able to work should have jobs providing the highest possible standard of living'...
"The AFL spokesman made it clear, too, that if the employers want harmony they must avoid pitting veterans against war workers. Labor and management must work together to provide jobs for all--ex-servicemen and civilians alike--or there will be trouble ahead, he maintained. 'The veteran cannot maintain an island of security in a flood of unemployment'...."
(Labor 9-22-45)

Chicago Union Leader, AFL (9-1-45)

"Labor's wartime no-strike pledge has expired, and the trade union movement is writing out no 'blank check' offer to renew it. That was made clear by leaders of organized labor...
"Workers paid a frightful penalty for the pledge. For example, by disarming themselves of their major weapon, they lost many millions of dollars in wage increases which they were entitled to, and might have won had they resorted to strikes...
"They feel labor should not be expected to enter the reconversion period defenseless, That's why labor's answer has been 'No' to a flood of statements from public officials urging continuation of the no-strike pledge, without corresponding commitments from managements.
"However, that doesn't mean a deluge of strikes is immanent...."

Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters' Journal (Oct. '45)

(Excerpts). "In view of the opportunity now presented by the Industry-Labor Conference....now is the time to consider just what its position will be on certain basic questions.
"One primary question upon which organized labor must take a position is whether or not the Federal Government shall participate at all in the settlement of labor disputes... [Its record indicates it can be of value].
"...The representatives of organized labor could take the position in the coming conference that the Federal Government has a part to play in labor disputes on a voluntary basis.....
"...Organized labor has opposed compulsory arbitration consistently and over a long period of time. Compulsory arbitration and free collective bargaining cannot exist side by side"....

ON THE PRESENT LABOR SITUATION

AFL Milwaukee Labor Press (9-28-45)

"Industry stands at the crossroads, one road leading to depression and misery, the other leading to prosperity and happiness. [This emphasized in connection with coming Labor-Management Conference.] "The conference may be the most important meeting of unions and management in all U. S. history, as a sound policy of union-management cooperation in the reconversion period is vital to the effort to provide jobs for all able and willing to work."....

Justice - ILGWU, AFL (9-1-45)

"As anticipated, V-J Day has brought on an avalanche of munitions contract cancellations. There are huge lay-offs of workers in all war industry centers, with employment offices jammed and only a few jobs available to applicants. Other cities, where war work was less predominant, are meeting the ligh tning-fast cutbacks with greater resilience, offering substantial

On the Present Labor Situation (continued)

work opportunities in the service trades and in the light manufacturing industries....Even the most optimistic observers figure that, by mid-September, unemployment will pass the 3,500,000 mark; and as servicemen are demobilized, it may be expected to rise, reaching a probable peak of 8,000,000 by next spring...."

Labor (Railway Labor Executives' Assn. Organ.) (9-13-45)

"Typical of a flood of propaganda being put out by spokesmen for Big Business, seeking to discredit wage movements launched by organized labor, is the monthly letter of the National City Bank of New York.

"It declares that much civilian work necessary to full employment cannot pay war wages, not even the 65-cent minimum wage 'which the labor unions are demanding.' [If Congress increases the minimum 'many businesses will be compelled to fold up,' the bank says.]

"It is old stuff, worn threadbare by repetition. What the National City Bank is begging for is another depression, more disastrous than that of the early '30's....

"The truth is that wages must be raised if we are to prevent our economy from going into a tailspin. The facts which led up to the last depression are plain, and the lessons from these facts are even plainer.

"That depression was solely the result of the failure of purchasing power—wages—to keep pace with expanding production..."

CIO News (9-3-45)

"Thoroughly aroused by unemployment close to the four million mark, the CIO is holding mass demonstrations throughout the country for jobs and is initiating action for more adequate unemployment compensation on a national and state basis...

"On the basis of reports from 73 labor markets, the War Manpower Commission estimated the number of unemployed at two million, which does not include a million and a half persons who were unemployed when the victory news arrived, persons in service establishments who lost their jobs when the war workers lost theirs, and men being discharged daily from the armed services..."

[Article continues with results of a survey from various cities by CIO News.]

UE News (9-15-45) United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, CIO

At a Union Policy Committee meeting, [facts were presented by the 50 or more members of the General Executive Board and representatives from districts. Reported that 240,000 UE workers are unemployed out of 750,000 at work during the war.] In a report of a Committee on Full Employment, it was said, "...There will soon be 465,000 workers in the electronic, machine tool, durable and consumer goods division of UE industry without jobs..."

"The Policy Committee meeting called upon UE members, local unions and district organizations to resist wage cutting in whatever form it takes and to demand an immediate increase in wage rates commensurate with the need to maintain take-home pay and to close the gap of increased cost of living. We must reduce the hours of work, eliminate all taxes on low income groups, eliminate all tax rebates to big business and maintain and increase present corporate profit taxes."

NOTE: Where items are quoted in full it is so stated. Otherwise only excerpts are given. Direct quotations are enclosed in quotation marks. Summarized material is enclosed in brackets.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

We are pleased to announce that beginning with the next issue Mr. John G. Ramsay, Public Relations Representative for the United Steelworkers of America, CIO, will become Associate Editor, responsible for a department called, "RLF News Across the Continent".

Economic Justice

BULLETIN OF THE NATIONAL RELIGION AND LABOR FOUNDATION

VOL. XIV, No. 1. 106 CARMEL STREET, NEW HAVEN 11, CONN. 6 OCTOBER, 1945

Labor Unions and the Church

The author is a graduate of Hamline University, where he received the A.B. degree, magna cum laude, in 1932. He received the S.T.B. from Boston University in 1935. For the last four years he has been a skilled worker in a large machine tool plant in Springfield, Vermont. He has helped organize and build up Local 218, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, CIO. He has been Financial Secretary of his Local, and has served as chief steward and member of negotiating committees. Mr. Cook is also a member of the U. E. District Board for New England.

By REV. CLAIR M. COOK

CLAIR M. COOK

Organized religion and organized labor form several striking parallels. They have many common methods, common ideals, and common goals. Yet, the church is in danger of losing leadership in the common ground between them to the more vital concern of organized labor.

The abundant life means more than poverty with prayer, but too often the church seems oblivious of economic need. If the church is to be vital among working men, it must concern itself with more than platitudes and resolutions. Deep concern should be ours, translated into action, not apathy.

I am impressed, as one who has worked in both, by the parallels between my labor union and my church. Membership in both is voluntary. Both are associations of people who seek through membership to gain a more satisfactory way of life. As a minister, I used to receive quantities of ready-made programs devised by national or regional leaders; as a union officer, I am still concerned with programs, committees, and appeals for action, likewise prepared by a hierarchy. Instead of an annual ministeral conference embracing a regional group, I go to regional labor council meetings. Our business agent is directly concerned with solving the shop problems of individual members, as a good pastor is concerned with solving religious and emotional problems of his people as individuals. Our local executive board, democratically elected, is as truly representative of the membership as is my church's local board. The church sends statements to those in arrears on their financial pledges; just now, my union has the same problem of collecting delinquent dues from members who are not paid up to date. The pastor has contacts to maintain through letters and newspaper publicity, and perhaps a parish paper; I have helped prepare leaflets, written editorials and new stories, and addressed letters to the membership in my union. In the democratic processes of my union, I may lose my office as readily as any pastor in a congregational polity. There is one difference, though: a union officer gets plenty of grouching and beefing from members directly, while in the church the criticism is more apt to circulate behind the pastor's back.

The parallel between church and union is even closer in one respect. Denominational associations of ministers may actually be considered as themselves labor unions. They concern themselves with working conditions, minimum wages, insurance plans, security of the pastor-worker, housing conditions for his family, pension funds, and many another matter of labor union concern. In fact, they usually influence their employers' actions in such matters to a much greater extent than labor unions are able to do. Should not they, then, whose prime function is the building of the abundant life of brother men, be as genuinely concerned for the attainment of similar goals by their fellows whose working garb is overalls or slacks instead of vestments?

The church can be dynamic only in the midst of the society in which it exists. The still-continuing discussion of the relation between church and state in the midst of the post war world; the concern of the church for the physical as well as the spiritual welfare of suffering refugees and famine-ridden bomb-blasted populations; the Seven Pillars and the Commission on a Just and Durable Peace; the medical and agricultural missions of the church — these are but indicative of the church's recognition of responsibility in a social milieu which is inescapable. The world we live in is not to be partitioned into convenient water-tight compartments in one of which is an airless religion based only on personal devotions. This is indeed one world; and our religious objectives must incorporate social objectives or deny ministration to the whole man.

Consequently, there is common ground between organized religion and organized labor which is more significant than the superficial one of organization and administration. There are common aims, common policies, common beliefs, and common goals which are fundamental to our society's Christian functions. Yet, because the church has so often been content with speaking platitudes and writing resolutions, the real leadership in this common ground is coming from labor, not the church. And it is not to the church's credit that Christian social goals are being more effectively achieved by organized labor than by organized religion.

For instance, my church still maintains even in the north a species of racial discrimination, through separate congregations and separate ministerial organizations of white and colored people. A Negro in a city church is somewhat of a novelty, unless it be in an all-negro church. But a Negro in a labor union is a commonplace, as an offi-

VOL. 8—NO. 4 SEPTEMBER—OCTOBER, 194

America's Foremost Philanthropist . . .

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P R O C E E D I N G S

SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

of the

GEORGIA STATE INDUSTRIAL UNION COUNCIL

affiliated with

THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

= = = =

Rules Committee continued

Mary White, A.I.U.C.
R. D. Stancil, #145 UFWA
W. M. Rowe, #868 UAW
Anne Pope, #689 TWUA
Otis Turner, #365 ACWA

Brother Douty reported for the Rules Committee giving the following rules for the Convention which were adopted:

1. The Convention convenes at 10:00 A.M. the first day.

2. The Convention shall recess for lunch at 1:00 P.M. and shall reconvene at 2:00 P.M.

3. The Roberts Rules of Order shall be the guiding rules of the Convention.

4. No delegates shall speak more than five minutes on the same subject except by the majority vote of the delegates.

5. The Convention shall convene on Sunday, November 4, 1945 at 10:00 A.M. and shall adjourn for lunch at 1:00 P.M. and shall reconvene at 2:00 P.M.

6. Delegates who create a disturbance shall first be warned by the Chairman and failure to abide by the ruling, the delegates shall be refused participation in the remainder of the Convention, and his Local shall be notified as to the reasons, and the Chairman shall appoint a sergeant at arms to assist in keeping order.

7. The Convention shall adjourn both days at 5:00 P.M. except by majority vote of the delegates.

8. A demand for a roll call vote must be supported by a majority of the delegates to the Convention. The delegates may cast their votes singly or in a block at the discretion of the delegates when a local union votes as a block.

9. Any change in the Constitution shall not become effective until after the Convention unless by a majority vote of the delegates. It shall vote its entire eligible delegation based upon per capita tax payments to the State Council.

Chairman Gillman presented G. R. Hathaway, Southern Director of the United Packinghouse Workers of America who gave a very interesting talk to the Convention.

Kenneth Douty announced that Textile and Hosiery Workers were giving a dinner Saturday night on the second floor of the Georgian Hotel and asked all delegates who wished to attend to register at the desk.

Chairman Gillman announced that TWUA workers of Athens who are now on strike were having a meeting in the Courthouse at 4:00 P.M. Saturday and urged all delegates to attend this meeting. A motion was made and carried to adjourn the Convention at 4:00 P.M. so that the delegates might attend this meeting.

Secretary Gossett read a telegram to the Convention from Governor Ellis Arnall expressing his regrets for not being able to attend the Convention. He also read letters from Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and R. R. Lawrence, Southern Director of the Textile Workers Union, expressing their regrets for being unable to attend. A communication was read from Alabama State Industrial Union Council congratulating the officers and members of the Georgia State Council for their fine work and wishing for the Council a harmonious and successful convention.

The Convention recessed at 1:00 o'clock P.M. for lunch.

The afternoon session opened at 2:00 P.M. with songs lead by Miss Martocci.

Paul Harding of the Newspaper Guild gave a very interesting report as Georgia CIO Publicity Director on the methods used this year in giving publicity to CIO in Georgia. He also reported as Chairman of the Atlanta Industrial Union Council Committee in charge of Booth at Southeastern Fair, September 29 - October 7th. Members of this Committee were: E. Paul Harding, Chairman, Hoyt C. Wright, W. J. Reese, George O. Barnes, and E. Leon Stamey. Copies of these reports are attached.

Chairman Gillman announced there would be a dance Saturday night at 8:00 P.M. in the Georgian Hotel. All delegates and friends were invited to attend; no admission charges.

R. E. Starnes announced that the colored people would have a dinner at the Samaritan Temple Saturday at 6:00 P.M. and invited all colored delegates and friends to attend this dinner.

Mrs. R. I. McCurley, Manager of Atlanta News Digest, made a few interesting remarks about this CIO paper and urged all CIO members to subscribe; the cost running only about 2¢ per copy.

Chairman Gillman presented to the Convention Paul Styles, Director of the National Labor Relations Board, who made a very interesting and instructive address on the work of this Board.

Delegate Ozburn of UAW #34 made a suggestion to the Convention as follows: "We in the State of Georgia go on record as taking one moment for silent prayer in memory of our past President Franklin D. Roosevelt," which the Convention did.

The Convention adjourned at 4:00 P.M. to reconvene at 10:00 A.M. Sunday morning in the same room of the Georgian Hotel.

The second day of the Convention convened on Sunday, November 4, 1945 at 10 A.M., President Gillman, presiding.

Secretary-Treasurer Gossett read some telegrams received from various ones who were unable to attend the Convention, namely, John J. McCoy, Southern Director of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers who stressed that we continue our fight for the $.65 minimum wage, Full Employment and the $25.00 Unemployment Compensation; G. Warren Morgan, Head CIO Staff War Finance Division who urged that we give thought to the Victory Loan which is now under way which is needed to pay for war costs, maintaining and demobilizing our armed forces, and care for the wounded and injured; Paul Christopher, President of the Tennessee State Industrial Union Council in which he sent sincere greetings from the Tennessee CIO Council and CIO Political Action Committee and his best wishes for a successful and harmonious Convention; and Frank J. Benti, President of the Rhode Island State Industrial Union Council in which he stated the CIO members must organize their forces to secure a prosperous and lasting peace and make sure that every worker willing to and able to work shall have a job at decent wages.

President Gillman then called for the Financial Secretary's report which is as follows:

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE GEORGIA STATE INDUSTRIAL UNION COUN.

Cash on hand July 1, 1944 - - - - - - - - - -	$1125.60
Add cash received during quarter - - -	486.63
Total to be accounted for - - - - - - - - -	$1612.23
Deduct cash disbursements during quarter	559.16
Cash on hand October 1, 1944 - - - - - - - -	$1053.07
Add cash received during quarter - - -	- 524.16
Total to be accounted for - - - - - - - - - -	$1577.23
Deduct cash disbursements during quarter	474.52
Cash on hand January 1, 1945 - - - - - - - -	$1102.71

Add cash received during quarter - - -	$1033.80
Total to be accounted for - - - - - - - - -	$2136.51
Deduct cash disbursements during quarter	598.20
Cash on hand April 1, 1945 - - - - - - - - -	-$1538.31
Add cash received during quarter - - -	1009.88
Total to be accounted for - - - - - - - - - -	$2548.19
Deduct cash disbursements during quarter	831.21
Cash on hand July 1, 1945 - - - - - - - - - -	$1716.98

Brother Gossett made a motion that the report be accepted. Motion carried.

Brother Gossett read the following names stating that the Organizing Committees which they represented have paid the $1.00 affiliation fee to the State Council and made a motion that they be seated as delegates. Motion carried.

The names are as follows:

Johnny Clifton - Maywood Hosiery Mills, AFHW, Cordele, Ga.
Trewman Henderson - Dundee Mills #1, TWUA, Griffin, Ga.
T. L. Gullilon - Lowell Bleachery, TWUA, Griffin, Ga.
E. L. Stamey - Brumby Chair, UFWA, Marietta, Ga.
F. D. Garrett - Airline Mechanics, UAW, Atlanta, Ga.
Alfred Studer - Ga. Auto Light Co., UAW, Atlanta, Ga.
A. H. Attaway - LeTourneau Company, UAW, Toccoa, Ga.
E. L. Luter - Globe Battery Co., UAW, Atlanta, Ga.
George Guest - Atlanta Garage Mechanics, UAW, Atlanta, Ga.

Brother R. B. Burgess, President of the Local at the Athens Manufacturing Company spoke at length on the strike stating that it had been going on for ten weeks on account of the Company refusing to sign a contract with the Textile W orkers Union of America.

Chairman Gillman appointed the following Constitution Committee:

G. R. Hathaway, Chairman, UPWA
M. G. Jackson, #145 UFWA
James A. Moore, Jr., #326 UTSEA
Otto Crowe, #170-A USWA
J. G. Sims, #10 UAW
Joe May, #2401 USA
T. E. Blasingame, #384 TWUA

Brother Gillman asked for a report of this Committee and Brother Hathaway offered several resolutions regarding changes in the present Constitution of the State Council as follows:

The present Constitution of the Georgia State Industrial Union Council provides for a President, Secretary-Treasurer, two Vice Presidents, and eight Executive Board Members, and the resolution introduced by Brother Hathaway states that Article IV, Section 1 of the Constitution be amended to read: "The Executive Officers of the Council shall consist of a President and Secretary-Treasurer. In addition there shall be two Vice Presidents and an Executive Board composed of one member from each International Union having membership in the state of Georgia who is affiliated with the Georgia State Industrial Union Council." Resolution was adopted.

Brother Hathaway read another resolution regarding Article XII, Section 2 which at present reads as follows: "The Council shall collect per capita tax of 2¢ per dues paying member per month..." The resolution introduced would amend this section to read 5¢ per member rather than the 2¢ per member and that 3¢ be set aside for PAC. Brother Gossett amended the resolution to read 4¢ and that 2¢ be set aside for PAC. There was much discussion on the resolution which was finally tabled to be carried back to the rank and file members for a referendum vote.

Another resolution introduced by Brother Hathaway was that instead of the present Article VI, Section 2 which reads as follows: "The President shall transact all business of the Council between Conventions subject to the approval of the Executive Board" that it be changed to read as follows: "The President shall transact all business of the Council between Executive Board Meetings such action to be subject to the approval of the Executive Board." Resolution adopted as read.

Brother Hathaway introduced another resolution changing the present Article IX, Section 2 which reads: "The President may appoint the following standing committees to function throughout the year:

Credentials Committee
Legislative Committee
Educational Committee
Organizational Committee
Label Committee
Entertainment Committee
Political Action Committee

to "The Executive Board shall appoint the following standing committees to function throughout the year:

Credentials Committee
Legislative Committee
Educational Committee
Organizational Committee
Label Committee
Entertainment Committee
Political Action Committee
Public Relations Committee

and other such Convention Committees as may be determined by the Rules Committee appointed at the Convention. Resolution was adopted as read.

Brother Hathaway next introduced a resolution which was adopted stating that the following be added to the Constitution: "That the Executive Board shall have the authority to remove any member from any Committee at any time for failure to properly perform his duties."

Brother Hathaway read another resolution stating that the present Article 9, Section 3 which reads as follows: "The appointment of the Credentials Committee shall be approved by the Executive Board and it shall meet at least one day prior to the convening of the Convention," be changed to read: "The Credentials Committee shall meet one day prior to the convening of the Convention." Resolution was adopted.

Another resolution was introduced by Brother Hathaway changing the present Article IX, Section 4 which reads: "The President may appoint other committees as may be needed to expedite the work of the Convention," to "The Executive Board shall appoint other such committees as may be needed to expedite the work of the Convention." Resolution adopted.

Another resolution was introduced by Brother Hathaway which stated that a new section be inserted in Article 9 of the Constitution of the Georgia State Industrial Union Council - this section to be known as 1 (a) and shall read as follows: "The Georgia State Industrial Union Council Executive Board shall meet at least quarterly, however, emergency meetings may be called when necessary such emergency meetings may be called by the President of the Council or by written request for such meetings by a majority of the Council's Executive Board. Resolution adopted.

Chairman Gillman then called on Mr. Frank K. Dunn, Informational Service Representative for the Social Security Board to speak to the delegates on Social Security. Mr. Dunn gave a very instructive as well as entertaining talk and said that he would be glad to speak at any Local Union meeting and help on anything he could regarding Social Security.

The Convention recessed for lunch at 1 P.M. to reconvene at 2 P.M.

The Convention reconvened at 2 P.M. and Brother Gillman asked Sister Martocci to lead us in that good old union song "SOLIDARITY FOREVER."

After the singing Brother Gillman asked that Brother R.J.Davidson speak to the delegates. Brother Davidson represented Brother Allan S. Haywood, Vice President and Director of Organizations who was unable to attend the Convention because of the opening of the President's Labor Management Conference in Washington, D.C. Brother Davidson gave a very interesting talk and urged that we still continue to organize the unorganized.

Brother Gillman turned the gaval over to Brother Hathaway who conducted the nominations and elections of officers the results of which are as follows:

C. H. Gillman, President, #34 UAW
R. E. Starnes, Vuce President, #2401 USA
Garland Brook, Vice President, #384 TWUA
L. A. Gossett, Sec'y.Treas., #118 TWUA
George B. Rakestraw, #34 UAW, Ex. Bd. Member
Clyde Dye, #2401 USA, Ex. Bd. Member
C. L. Ross, #343 URWDSEA, Ex. Bd. Member
R. D. Stancill, #145 UFWA, Ex. Bd. Member
C. J. Stevens, #81 UOFWA, Ex. Bd. Member
W. S. Granger, #116 UGC&CWA, Ex. Bd. Member
Roy Dyer, #74 AFHW, Ex. Bd. Member
Otto Crowe, #170-A USWA, Ex. Bd. Member
Henry Allegood, #269 UFWA, Ex. Bd. Member
Henry Bennett, #85 US&AFWA, Ex. Bd. Member
Paul Harding, Amer. Newspaper Guild, Ex. Bd. Member
James A. Moore, Jr., #326 UTSEA, Ex. Bd. Member
H. J. Kleber, #350, IUB&SDWA, Ex. Bd. Member
O. J. Swanson, Nat. Maritime Union, Ex. Bd. Member
Leora Barfield, #365 ACWA, Ex. Bd. Member

Brother Hathaway made a motion that this Convention go on record as wishing Brother Archie W. Graham a speedy return to his health after his unfortunate automobile accident several months ago. Motion carried.

Brother Hathaway returned the gaval to President Gillman who was unanimously elected President again with no opposition.

Brother R. E. Starnes spoke on the Athens situation and made a motion which was seconded that we take up a voluntary collection for the strikers of the Athens Manufacturing Company. A total of $146.23 was collected and turned over to Brother G. R. Jonnard, Representative of the Textile Workers Union of America who is working on this situation.

Chairman Gillman called on Margaret Fisher, Executive Secretary for the Committee for Georgia affiliated with the Southern Conference for Human Welfare who spoke to us about her organization and urged that as many as possible attend a meeting her organization is having on the $.65 minimum wage bill on Tuesday, November 13th at 8:00 P.M. in the Chamber of Commerce Building.

Brother Starnes read numerous resolutions which were discussed openly by the various delegates. The following resolutions were approved as read:

1. Resolution on Organization
2. Resolution on Brewry Workers
3. Resolution on Full Employment
4. Resolution on Department of Industrial Relations in Georgia.
5. Resolution on the $.65 Minimum Wage
6. Resolution on Social Security
7. Resolution on Reconversion of Unemployment Insurance
8. Resolution on National Labor Relations Board
9. Resolution on Strike Fund
10. Resolution on Ball-Burton-Hatch Bill
11. Resolution on the Hobbs Bill
12. Resolution on Private Operations of Naval Ordnance Plant at Milledgeville, Ga.
13. Resolution on Veterans.
14. Resolution on Office of Price Administration
15. Resolution on the Bedeaux System
16. Resolution on the Federal Aid to Education
17. Resolution on the Committee for Georgia

18. Resolution on the Atlanta News Digest
19. Resolution on the World Trade Union Conference
20. Resolution on the Athens Manufacturing Co.
21. Resolution on the Productive Use of War Plants
22. Resolution on Philip Murray
23. Resolution on Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt

Copies of the above resolutions are attached. Brother Starnes stated that he had approximately seventeen more resolutions but that time did not permit them to be read and made a motion which was seconded that the remaining resolutions be turned over to the Executive Board for approval.

Chairman Gillman called on Mr. Warren Hall, Deputy Administrator for the Regional Office of the OPA who gave a very interesting talk to the Convention on the OPA.

Brother Hathaway read the President's report which outlined the progress that had been made since the last Convention stating that the members of the entire CIO in the state has more than doubled since the last Convention despite the fact that we have had many lay-offs due to reconversion from war to peace time economy, and stated that it was only through the cooperation of the various International Union Representatives and workers that the movement has continued to grow despite the opposition offered. Copy of the President's report is attached.

Motion was made and seconded that the Secretary-Treasurer write the various hotels thanking them for the courtesies extended to the delegates of the Convention, namely, the Georgian Hotel, Holman Hotel, Dixie and Gilbert Hotels.

There being no further business to come before the Convention, the meeting adjourned at 4:30 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

Ione Thrasher and Marjorie Coy
Acting Secretaries.

REPORT OF E. PAUL HARDING, GEORGIA CIO PUBLICITY DIRECTOR TO THE 6TH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE GEORGIA STATE INDUSTRIAL UNION COUNCIL

Since this microphone is bringing my voice to you, I suppose it would be proper to begin by telling you about the equipment you see here, and which was purchased at a cost of just under $1,000 by your per capita tax to the State Council. We have a 16 millemeter sound movie machine, which also serves as amplifier for this public address system and also with this a record player, which will handle either the popular size phonograph records or the large slow speed radio transcriptions. Also in the new equipment is the newest model newspaper-type speed graphic camera and the necessary equipment for its use. This camera is slated to play a big part in preparation of a proposed book to be published by this Council. Vice President Starnes will tell you later about plans for this book, on which he, myself and a committee of the Council will collaborate.

Any or all of this equipment is available for use by any local union affiliated with the Council at any time. If you want movies shown or photographs made, please contact either me or President Gillman as far in advance as possible.

As to actual publicity for the CIO in Georgia during the past 12 months, I believe we have had an extremely good year. It has not been as good as we would have liked, but exceptionally good considering what you know to be the attitude of the large percentage of the newspapers in the State.

Early this year we, with the help of Stetson Kennedy, a writer who at that time was on the staff of George Mitchell, Regional Political Action Committee Director, exposed to the public some of the dangers in Cason Calloway's plan for small corporation farms. It was pointed out to Mr. Calloway, through the Georgia press, that we did not believe it was the final ambition of the Georgia farmers to become managers of Calloway Plan farms at $75.00 a month. We finally succeeded, through this publicity, in getting him to publicly announce that "I hoped to see these farms sold to Georgia farmers, preferably their managers, when they are finally fully developed."

At various times during the year UAW President R. J. Thomas, UAW Vice President Walter P. Reuther, and CIO Vice President and Director of Organization Allan Haywood paid visits to Atlanta. I arranged press conferences for them which were attended by representatives of the daily papers there and the news wire services. These interviews were given very good play in the daily papers.

A recent public meeting in Milledgeville, at which plans of the United Steelworkers to get the Naval Ordnance Plant there sold to private enterprise were discussed, was attended by representatives of both Milledgeville and Macon papers.

Our biggest publicity job of the year, of course, was the one we did for the Milledgeville State Hospital for the insane. This was a job which has continued to give the CIO in Georgia favorable publicity in daily and weekly newspapers throughout the State for almost the entire year. C. E. Gregory, political writer for the Atlanta Journal, only a few days ago had a column which effectively blasted the manner of operating the hospital and Judge A. J. Hartley, Director of the State Department of Public Welfare.

This action of the CIO has greatly helped the patients at the institution, and in turn has been a good influence for the CIO in the state. President Gillman and I have received hundreds of letters from people all over Georgia who previously were antagonistic to the CIO movement. The tenor of these letters was "I never did like the CIO before, but if it is for things like it is doing in Milledgeville, then I am all for it."

Another publicity project of major importance was a display at the recent Metropolitan Atlanta Fair. This was sponsored jointly by the Georgia State and the Atlanta Industrial Union Councils. This display was seen by some 200,000 fair-goers. Approximately 50,000 pieces of literature were distributed and more than 600 people signed the petition to Congress urging passage of the 65¢

wage minimum. All of you have no doubt seen this petition here. I hope that this convention will approve a similar fair project next year, and that you delegates will urge your local unions to sponsor similar work at your local and county fairs. The success of our venture in Atlanta was enough that it received recognition and commendation even from the National office of the National CIO War Relief Committee. The following memorandum was sent to all War Relief Committee Area Directors by Sam Kaufman, Assistant Publicity Director for the committee:

> "The Atlanta Industrial Union Council has devised an excellent method of getting our literature to the general public by setting up a special CIO tent at the annual Atlanta Fair.
>
> We recommend similar action in all our areas. CIO Councils should be urged to seek space for booths at fairs and other such events for distribution of CIO material, and of course, publications of this committee should be included."

At the same time all during the year, we have succeeded in getting some publicity in the State's daily and weekly press. We have not had as much as we wanted, but considering the attitude of many editors, it has been considerable. My theory has been to get publicity for the CIO in Georgia to get good publicity if I could, but to get publicity. At least it keeps them reminded that we are around and that we are going to stay.

In traveling over the State, I have made it a practice to visit the editors of the various papers. Some of these editors are antagonistic toward our movement because they are dominated by industrialists. However, I have been happy to find that a major percentage of the ones who don't like us, don't like us simply because they don't know us and are misinformed.

I want to strongly urge you delegates, who are the leaders in your unions, to get acquainted with the editors and reporters for the newspapers in your town. Get to know them, and as they get to know you, it will finally dawn on them that we are just ordinary American citizens like themselves and not long-haired radicals.

Nevertheless, even if we don't get good publicity in the public press, remember that we do have a Georgia paper of our own where we can be sure the writing will be favorable. A resolution concerning this paper, the Atlanta News Digest, which is the official organ of the CIO in Georgia, either has been or will be introduced at this convention. This resolution calls for your help in improving and enlarging the news content of the paper. Please don't forget this when you go back to your Local. Make your Local appoint or elect some person or a committee to supply me with the news of your union and its individual members. If I don't know what is happening, there is no way I can put it into the paper.

Our circulation is not what it should be among our members. We have a good circulation among the general public, people outside of our union, but not nearly enough to keep our members adequately informed of what is going on in Locals other than their own. I believe that each member is interested in what is happening in the CIO in other parts of the State. Therefore, please don't forget about this resolution when you get home, but see to it that your Local makes some plan for getting the news in to me and for your membership to receive copies of this paper either through individual subscription or in bulk lots.

In closing I want to say that my services are available to any Local or organizing committee at any time they are needed. When you run into a publicity or public relations problem, and I know that sooner or later each and every one of you will, please do not hesitate to call on me.

REPORT OF ATLANTA INDUSTRIAL UNION COUNCIL COMMITTEE IN CHARGE OF BOOTH AT SOUTHEASETERN FAIR - SEPT. 29TH - OCT. 7TH, 1945.

Except for the mar of a tragedy on the final day of operation, this committee feels that the Atlanta Industrial Union Council, the Georgia State Industrial Union Council and the CIO in general received unestimable benefit from the use of a tent at the recent Southeastern Fair in Atlanta.

The regrettable incident occurred when Richard Hyden, 11 year old son of Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Hyden lost part of his left foot in a farm machine on display near our project. At the time, Richard's mother, "Ducky" Hyden was serving in our tent. Richard, now in Georgia Baptist Hospital, is reported rapidly convalescing.

During our nine days at the fair, the following literature was distributed:

2,000	"Half a Million Forgotten People"
600	"I know My Neighbors"
100	"Good Shelter For Everyone"
100	"For the Nation's Security"
100	"Labor and Education"
100	"Labor and Religion"
2,000	"First Aid in Lay-Offs"
300	"Reemployment"
300	"Substandard Wages"
1,000	"For American Youth"
500	"Guaranteed Wages The Year Around"
500	"May issue of Economic Outlook"
500	"August issue of Economic Outlook"
2,000	"Ten Years of Progress of the UAW-CIO"
3,100	"September issue of Economic Outlook "
500	"Let Our People Live"
3,200	"How to Raise Wages Without Increasing Prices"
100	"CIO Service Men's Manual"
100	"CIO Veteran's Guide"
12	"GI Bill of Rights"
200	"For Your Children Too"
11,000	"Don't Let Our Workers Starve"
12,000	"Now"
500	"60 Million Jobs"
2,000	"Common Sense on Labor Unions"
500	"Atlanta News Digest"
43,312	

A number of other pieces of literature, under various titles, were distributed, which undoubtedly brought the grand total to the 50,000 mark.

The Committee was billed by CIO for Economic Outlook and the larger booklets supplied by the parent organization. However, the CIO also contributed many thousands of other pamphlets without charge.

UAW material, including "How to Raise Wages Without Increasing Prices" and "Ten Years of Progress of the UAW-CIO", was contributed free of charge.

Likewise, the TWUA donated "Half a Million Forgotten People" and "Common Sense on Labor Unions."

Five Hundred copies of "60 Million Jobs" were a gift of the National Farmers Union.

On the first day of distribution the committee found it highly impractical to give literature to persons entering the fairgrounds, except, of course, to those who displayed a genuine interest and who wished to take the printed matter with them at that time.

Following only a few hours of concentrated distribution of literature to persons entering the grounds, only a brief inspection disclosed that altogether too many people were discarding the pamphlets and leaflets before they had opportunity or inclination to become even passing familiar with them.

Following consultations on the subject, some changes were made in our techniques, including, principally, concentrating on those persons who were leaving the fairgrounds on their way home.

This procedure was followed during the remaining six days of the fair and, in the opinion of this committee, to excellent results. We found, through careful and periodic checking, especially after the bulk of the crowd had left the lot each night, that a surprisingly small amount of our literature had been discarded.

We also found, through personal observation and reports of other council members and friends, that this material was being much read by street car riders on their way home. It is to be concluded by these indications that a good percentage was read by all takers after arrival at their homes.

It should also be noted here that approximately 80% of the automobile transported fair-goers entered Gate No. 2 which was almost immediately adjacent to our tent.

This committee concentrated only secondarily on Gate No. 3 (Street Car), but results, as above attested, were good.

Through checking turnstile meters at Southeastern Fairgrounds Gate No. 2, which was about 150 feet from the CIO tent, getting the opinions of fairground officials and of other observers, this committee estimates that our display was seen by no less than 200,000 fairgoers.

We were fortunate in having a location directly adjacent to the farm equipment display, since one of our aims was to concentrate on the CIO program in relation to that of the farmers. We had some literature that very graphically illustrated this point, and it is our estimation that 9 out of every 10 farming men who attended the fair visited the farm equipment exhibit and, consequently, had full view of our display.

In this connection, one of the pieces of printed matter which we stressed was the September number of Economic Outlook, the principal story of which was entitled "Men in Overalls Adjust Their Sights." This compared the position of the man in overalls on the farm with that of the man in overalls in the factory. It should have opened the eyes of many of those who read it.

The display and its attractiveness, we think was a credit to the AIUC, GSIUC and all of the CIO.

We had, fortunately, a 20' x 40' tent, which allowed for the showing of moving pictures and for tired fair attenders to come in, sit down, and rest, if they so desired.

As to moving pictures, we concentrated principally on "Lest We Forget," a film produced by the Democratic National Committee, and which carried out almost completely the theme of the national legislation this council is sponsoring.

Also shown were "Cotton at War" and

Another of the principal features of our display was a "Mile of Names" petition to the Georgia delegation in Congress, calling for support of the bill now pending which provides for a minimum wage of 65¢ per hour. We succeeded in getting approximately 600 signatures to this petition and, it is our impression, this will be supplemented by the list being taken to local unions throughout the state for signing.

The front of the tent was also bedecked with a large sign proclaiming that this was the exhibit of the Congress of Industrial Organizations - CIO, and pennants bearing the name of the CIO and the Industrial Union Councils.

Also across half of the front was a ten foot counter containing literature to which all comers were told they were welcome.

The cost of this advertisement to the AIUC and GIUC was $267.75. This is to be divided between the two councils and the various local unions which have and will see fit to make donations. All local unions in the state have been asked to contribute to the fund.

A financial statement of the project follows:

$ 70.00	Literature	CIO
144.00	Literature	CIO
4.60	Truck	Belle Isle U-Drive-It System
1.10	Film	Distributors'Group
3.98	Truck	Bell Isle U-Drive-It
2.62	Truck	Bell Isle U-Drive-It
.25	Tape	King Hardware Co.
.50	Miscellaneous	Tingle Hardware Co.
5.40	Admissions to fairgrounds	
1.50	Auto Parking	
2.00	Raising Tent	
$235.95		
23.00	Signs	Philips-Brown Sign Co.
258.95		
8.85	Lumber	Lakewood Lumber Co.
$267.85		

Cash advanced by GSIUC - $20.85

$ 4.60	Truck
3.98	Truck
2.62	Truck
.25	Tape
.50	Hardware
5.40	Admissions to fairgrounds
1.50	Auto Parking
2.00	Raising Tent
$20.85	

To date, $50.00 has been contributed to the fund by local unions. Other contributions are expected.

This committee wishes to make the following recommendations to this Council:

1. That a similar project be undertaken next year (1946).

2. That no smaller space than the 20' x 40' tent used this year even be considered.

3. That the committee be set up approximately 2 months before opening day of the fair.

4. That a good program of attraction be formulated. At present moving pictures seem a good idea provided efforts are made at an early date to procure a good and suitable program and work out a definite schedule.

5. That every effort be made to have literature prepared in advance for distribution at specified times. This committee found that despite advance preparations it could have distributed possibly 25,000 more pieces of printed matter had more been prepared in advance of rush hours.

The five items immediately above are intended for what value they may be to next year's fair committee, if there be one.

In closing this report, the committee wishes to thank all concerned in the success of this affair, particularly those who served many long hours in the tent.

Emmett Paul Harding, Chairman,
H.C. Wright
W.J. Reese
George O. Barnes
E.L. Stamey
Fair Committee for AIUC

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Greetings:

The Chairman of the Georgia State Industrial Union Council and other officers are submitting this report of their activities since the last Convention.

The purpose of the Congress of Industrial Organizations for the state of Georgia has been to bring increased benefits to the workers of this state and through the response and cooperation from the representatives of the Steelworkers, Auto Workers, Packinghouse Workers, Textile Workers, Clothing Workers, United Stone and Allied Products Workers, Hosiery Workers, Gas Coke & Chemical Workers and United Retail, Wholesale, Department Store Employees of America, we have been able to greatly increase the activities of our organization thus bringing more benefits to the workers.

The Council has Local Unions in the mills and factories, and the men and their families understand its objectives and larger numbers are giving greater support to the CIO movement in the state of Georgia.

I have had the opportunity of visiting most of the Local Unions in the state and meeting with their members. Through these meetings the people have come to appreciate the responsibility of their Unions and membership and to realize the necessity for greater cooperation on the part of every organized worker in the south to further the labor movement under the banners of the CIO.

Our Union people have been loyal in their support of our National War Effort and to our President and have contributed greatly to the production of war material with which to carry on our fight with the axis powers. Since our efforts in war have been successful and the axis powers have been defeated our members are turning their attention to improving the welfare of the members and their families in the peace period.

Everyday our workers are showing a greater interest in social and legislative matters effecting our economy and they are realizing that the only means we have of securing the desired results is through stronger organized labor Unions. The workers too realize that there is an increasing effort on the part of some reactionary employers and their legal supervisors to destroy the entire labor movement thus taking away from the workers the hard won gains they have made through the past administration.

The representatives of the various International Unions located in Georgia are to be complimented upon the record strides they have made in organizing Local Unions and bringing to the workers opportunity of improving their conditions.

In the face of anti Union drives, the Unions have been able to increase their membership tremendously, and the membership of the entire CIO in the state has more than doubled since the last Convention despite the fact that we have had numerous lay-offs due to reconversion from war to peace harmony, and it is only through the help and cooperation of these representatives that the movement has continued to grow despite the opposition offered.

In the field of activities of the Allied War Relief and Community Fund the members of the CIO have contributed more to the relief agencies in the state than has ever been contributed before. This has been brought about by allowing worker representatives to participate in the actual campaign for these funds which indicates that the workers are interested in the civic and community affairs of their neighborhood and are only asking for an opportunity to participate in these activities. Our organization has many representatives on Federal and State Agencies and have participated in fighting for improving social and economic conditions for our youngsters.

In spite of the growth that we have accomplished, there is still a great field of workers to be organized in the South and I am sure that the representatives of our various International Unions are going to concentrate on giving these people the opportunity of joining the CIO.

I think particular credit should be given to the Textile Workers Union of America for the job that they have done in this state against tremendous odds. Their organization has been expanding considerably and the workers have indicated their desire for organization in every community of this state where the representatives have been able to reach.

There has likewise been considerable growth in Packinghouse, Quarry Workers and Steel Organizations as well as Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers who have opened up the anti Union District around Macon, Georgia and have done a very successful job within the past few weeks under the leadership of Representative Charlie Wilson.

The following International Unions have organized Local Unions in the state of Georgia since the last Convention:

The Gas, Coke, & Chemical Workers under the direction of J. C. Taylor, assisted by CIO Representative Tom Jones have organized several Local Unions in East Point, namely the Armour Fertilizer Company and through negotiations have improved the wage scales considerably - and in the agreement with the Southern Wood Preserving Company, the United Gas, Coke, and Chemical Workers of America have secured a Union shop plus a wage increase of from 7 to 11¢ per hour.

The Packinghouse Workers under the direction of G. R. Hathaway assisted by Representative John Henry Hall have made noted improvements in the growth of their organization in the state having organized 6 Unions located in Atlanta, Georgia and have petitioned for an election in one Local Union located in Tifton, Georgia, plus negotiating wage improvements and concentrating on the membership in previously organized Plants.

Brother Kenneth Douty, State Director of the Textile Workers Union of America, ably assisted by a capable staff of organizers has done an outstanding job in expanding the Textile Workers in this state having secured success in many small communities not heretofore touched by organizing drives. He has organized 14 Local Unions and has at the present time petitioned for election in 6 Plants.

The Textile Workers Union of America has been assisted by Brother Denton in several of these cities. The Textile Workers have suffered considerable opposition from reactionary employers and their representatives in this state.

It seems that the fight to destroy Unions is being centered upon the Textile Workers Unions and practically all of the employers are refusing to negotiate even after elections are won. It is our opinion that our full forces should be combined to fight this condition in our state.

Sister Frances Schulter, International Representative of the United Retail, Wholesale, Department Store Employees of America has reported an increase in membership in her organization having been successful in negotiating many wage increases and improvements covering the working conditions of the workers. She also reports the winning of an election in the Kroger Wholesale Grocery Company and the organization has succeeded in negotiating a very satisfactory contract.

Brother Tom Starling, Director, Region 8, of the United Automobile Workers reports very satisfactory progress being made in organizing work in the state. At the present time they are concentrating on organizing the Le Tourneau Plant in Toccoa and would appreciate any help any of the delegates can give them.

The Auto Workers have been hit harder by the reconversion lay off than possibly any other organization in the state having lost practically the entire membership at the Bell Bomber Plant and at the Firestone Aircraft Plant in Atlanta, however, Brother Starling expects the majority of these workers to be re-employed, many of

them in the Fisher Body Plant when they resume operation and others in the General Motors Plant which is expected to be built in the very near future.

Brother Carl Albrecht reports considerable improvements in his contracts with the Cluett Peabody Companies in Atlanta and Bremen, Georgia, and also at the Manhattan Shirt Factory in Americus, Georgia. Brother Albrecht has succeeded in establishing a Plant in Louisville, Georgia but is meeting with violent opposition with the reactionary employers in Louisville.

Brother Scott and Ben Widenhouse report the winning of several elections and successful negotiations of contracts in Marble Plants in North Georgia as well as petitioning for elections in three Plants in Augusta. This organization is showing good progress in the state.

Brother J. F. Welch of the Federal Workers reports increased enthusiasm in activities among the Federal Workers in the state and hopes to establish other organizations shortly.

Brother Harvey Pike, Representative of the Furniture Workers reports good progress in the Plants in the Fox Manufacturing Company, and in Local #297 in Dalton, Georgia. Brother Pike is requesting assistance from any member who lives around the Marietta, Georgia area to organize the Furniture Factories there.

Brother W. H. Crawford, Director, District 35, United Steelworkers, reports considerable activity on the part of his organization in this state reporting the winning of several elections since the last Convention and the negotiations of improvements in several contracts. Brother Crawford is expecting considerable expansion in the Steel Organization in the near future.

Brother Johnny Clifton, International Representative of the Hosiery Workers reports the winning of several elections in the Hosiery Industry and also reports the meeting of considerable opposition in negotiating contracts with management.

PAC WORK - During the last election the CIO was very active in registration and in getting its members to vote having been successful in securing 5,000 new registrations and the organization has a plan that will be proposed by a resolution later in the Convention for the purpose of a fuller participation in the political activities of the state. During the last session of Legislature the State Council was instrumental in soliciting a great deal of pressure on the State Representatives in opposition to the anti Union legislation that was proposed being successful in having this legislation withdrawn. All of the Local Unions are to complimented on the work they did in this drive, many of them sending delegates to see their Representatives and also being responsible for many hundreds of letters going to their individual Representatives. Some of the Legislators say that they had received more mail on this one matter than at any other time since they had been in office which should show our people that with a little effort we are able to have our influence felt in the state. We are urging a more aggressive participation in political action by our workers in order that we might secure improvements in our economic conditions as well as to maintain the things we have already gained.

The CIO program in political action is one of full cooperation and we have been strongly urged by President Sidney Hillman of the Clothing Workers as well as President Murray to organize our forces so that we may be able to secure the best legislation we have ever had. With the elimination of the poll tax in the state we should be able to secure at least 20,000 new registrations in the state for the coming election in 1946. There is no work that is more important than this, as far as welfare of our Local Unions is concerned in view of the fact that Congress has absolutely forgotten the working people of our country and has devoted all of their time to legislation that would improve the welfare of business. They have disregarded the unemployment problems, education, jobs for all, and adequate health legislation which would assure our people of high standards of good health. It is therefore necessary that we devote considerable time to the functions of PAC. We are planning to

employ some qualified person to assist in this work and the State Council and the CIO will expect every member to do their share.

The Publicity and Public Relations office that was established was responsible for considerable good work being done under the direction of Paul Harding and the State Council has purchased a moving picture machine and camera to be used by the Local Unions for the purpose of building up attendance and interest in their Local Union affairs. We believe that all of the Local Unions in the state will avail themselves of the use of this machine.

COMMUNITY SERVICES: Many of our members have served well on Government Agencies and in the Council on community affairs. They have taken active interest in various activities to improve the welfare of our members.

Brother Starnes is to be complimented on the excellent job he did in working with the Committee from the Milledgeville State Hospital in bringing to the attention of the people the deplorable conditions existing in the State Mental Hospital in Milledgeville, Georgia. A great deal of work was done by Brother Starnes and the Committee in securing affidavits from workers in the Hospital and in presenting the case to the Legislative Committee. Because of the expose made by the Committee, state wide support has been aroused for the corrections of the conditions as they exist. The United States Department of Health Doctor at the request of Governor Arnall investigated the conditions and recommended 87 changes be made in the set up of the Hospital. These recommendations substantiated every claim the CIO made concerning the administration of the Hospital and we are urging our membership to contact their State Representatives urging them to support improvements of the conditions at the Hospital in order that the unfortunate people of our state may have the best possible care given them.

SERVICE MEN: In order to secure good jobs for our service men it will be necessary that the CIO dedicate its efforts to the passage of legislation that will guarantee the veteran an opportunity of going back into industry in order to supply a living for themselves and families. This cannot be done unless we have full employment and there is no other organization with sufficient membership fighting for the benefits of these veterans other than the CIO. We are therefore tremendously interested in the welfare of our returning soldiers.

The officers of the State Council are proud of the work that has been done during the past year and the growth in membership that has been accomplished and I would like to personally thank each officer and member of the Executive Board as well as members of our Local Unions for their cooperation during these very difficult times.

I am sure the CIO will continue to grow in this state. We have a strong organization that will make itself felt in the south, and I am very proud to report that the organization has made considerable gains in membership during the past year.

Respectfully submitted,

C. H. Gillman, President,
Georgia State Ind. Union Coun.

RESOLUTION 1.

ORGANIZATION

WHEREAS, During the past several years we have all been primarily occupied with producing for victory and have not had time to plot our course for the coming years; and,

WHEREAS, The threat to the security of our nation has temporarily subjugated our long-term objective of organizing for the constant improvement of living standards for working men and women; and,

WHEREAS, The State of Georgia is destined to enter an era of great industrial growth which can be of lasting value only if we lend our strength and energies toward the end that everyone shall share the fruits of this growth; and,

WHEREAS, The destiny of the Congress of Industrial Organizations in the State of Georgia for the coming year rests largely upon the ability of the delegates here assembled to plot an ambitious, courageous, and sane course which may be followed with full assurance by our fellow members; now, therefore be it,

RESOLVED, By the Georgia State Industrial Union Council in Sixth Annual Convention assembled in Athens, Georgia, that during the coming year we recognize the following as being our major objectives toward which we will devote our joint and several efforts:

1. To organize the unorganized and, whenever possible, to make available for this purpose to each affiliated international union and support of and facilities of each and every other international union.

2. To constantly raise the standard of service to our members through intelligent administration, unselfish devotion to duty, frank discussion, liberal education, and insistence upon the practical application of democratic ideals.

3. To afford to our members the very best obtainable in the services necessary to their well-being and growth as union members, and, toward this end, to employ professional assistance, when needed, whose proven ability and standing in their community will be of credit to our cause.

4. To strictly adhere to the oaths which we have taken to our organizations and to follow the policies of the Congress of Industrial Organizations in the sure knowledge that these policies make for justice.

5. To stand united against all enemies.

6. And to continue our fight against any type of discrimination because of race, creed, or color.

Unanimously adopted this 4th day of November, 1945.

RESOLUTION 2.

BREWRY WORKERS

WHEREAS, It has been brought to the attention of Local Union #350 of the International Union of United Brewry, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, that unorganized workers in the soft drink industry are urgently desirous of becoming affiliated with labor organizations, but are forced to delay this action because of methods of intimidation and pressure employed by organized capitalism; and,

WHEREAS, This discriminatory practice of organized capitalistic interests against the masses of unskilled southern labor, presents a grave menace to the southern economic life; and,

WHEREAS, Labor standards, now being forced upon the unorganized southern workers in the soft drink industry, are deplorably far below that level recognized as necessary for ordinary sustenance, and constitutes unparalleled exploitation of southern labor interests by capitalistic monopolies; and,

WHEREAS, Such paralyzing, capitalistic grip upon any progressive labor trends and movements in the soft drink industry in this territory tends to work a deleterious effect upon present organized units in this field, impedes their progress towards higher labor standards and practices for southern members, and challenges all progressive union workers and leaders to concerted constructive action against such capitalistic exploitation which takes such culpable advantage of a defenseless economic position; therefore, be it,

RESOLVED, That Local Union #350 of the International Union of United Brewry, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, goes on record in this Convention assembled, as requesting the immediate support and full cooperation of the CIO Industrial Union Council and its leaders in the organizing of this field; and, be it further,

RESOLVED, That the Sixth Annual Convention of the Georgia State Industrial Union Council concur in this resolution.

RESOLUTION 3.

FULL EMPLOYMENT

WHEREAS, The right to work is as important a stone in the foundations of our democracy as the rights of free speech, a free press, and freedom of religion; and,

WHEREAS, Periodically in the past, millions of Americans have gone jobless and hungry because of the failure of our system of free enterprise to insure jobs to every man and woman able and willing to work; and,

WHEREAS, It required the most terrible of all wars to prove to this nation that the common efforts of government, industry, agriculture, and labor could bring about unprecedented production and virtually full employment; and,

WHEREAS, America is now in crisis between war and peace, facing the clear choice of the road that leads forward to full employment, full production, and security or the road that leads back to apple-selling, bread lines, and social and economic chaos; and,

WHEREAS, It is our conviction that the Federal Government has a large measure of responsibility for helping to maintain economically sound levels of production and employment within the framework of our democratic institutions; and,

WHEREAS, This responsibility has been acknowledged and vigorously affirmed by President Harry S. Truman, Secretary of the Treasury Fred M. Vinson, Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace, and many other government officials, as well as by organized labor and the more enlightened sections of industry; and,

WHEREAS, There is now before the Congress a measure known as the Murray Full Employment Bill, which would commit our government to take the first step toward full employment by setting up machinery for estimating employment needs and planning, along with labor and industry, to fill those needs and to create job opportunities; now therefore be it,

RESOLVED, That this 6th Annual Convention of the Georgia State Industrial Union Council, CIO give its complete and unqualified endorsement to the Murray Full Employment Bill as a democratic procedure for promoting the welfare of all Americans; and, be it further,

RESOLVED, That copies of this resolution be sent to each member of the Senate Committee and that Local Unions here

represented urge support of the bill upon the Senators and Representatives from the State of Georgia.

RESOLUTION 4.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS OF GEORGIA

WHEREAS, This Convention feels that the Commissioner of Labor of Georgia is charged with responsibility for protecting the health and welfare of workers in Georgia and promoting the industrial growth of this state; and,

WHEREAS, It has been our experience that the Department of Industrial Relations of Georgia as presently staffed and administered is not primarily devoted to the functions for which it was created; and,

WHEREAS, In matters of unemployment compensation and other such matters vital to our purposes we often find that the state and federal officials charged with the duty of fairly and equitably administering these programs prove to be an obstacle to the workers of our state rather than a help. For instance, during this reconversion period, we now find that members of our organization and other workers whose war-time earnings were perhaps sufficient to afford them the necessities of life are now being forced to accept employment as domestic servants or as other menial employees at wages often as low as 6 or $7.00 per week because their unemployment compensation, which they have paid for and have earned, is denied them through the prejudiced and grossly unfair officials charged with their protection; and,

WHEREAS, Ben T. Huiet, Commissioner of Labor for Georgia, has demonstrated his attitude through his recent testimony before the House Ways and Means Committee in re H.R.#3736, before which Committee this Convention understands Mr. Huiet appeared in protest of the proposed amendments designed to enhance the position of displaced workers; and,

WHEREAS, Marion Williamson, Director of Employment Security Agencies in Georgia, did appear before the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives in re H. R. #3736 in September 1945 and did give evidence of his interests adverse to the welfare and progress of Georgia employees and the state at large, excerpts of which testimony are as follows: "The present coverage and benefits provision of the Georgia Law represents the prevailing sentiment in the state of Georgia as to what these should be ....."

"A vacation financed by unemployment compensation funds equivalent

to pay offered on a job would be a temptation too great for the average person. If such federal standards were established to permit the unemployed workers to refuse suitable jobs netting them $25.00 per week carrying home money and to permit them to continue to draw $25.00 weekly unemployment compensation for twenty-six weeks, many Georgia workers wouldn't hit a lick at a snake." Are we going to depend upon atom energy for prodection? The world has never heard of such inflation and such a scheme would do nothing less than cause the crash to be greater when the crash comes." and,

WHEREAS, Title #54 of the Code of Georgia is antiquated and reflects 19th century conceptions of industrial relations and is therefore out of step with real industrial progress; and,

WHEREAS, Only 11 states pay smaller maximum unemployment benefits than Georgia and only 3 states have maximum duration of payments shorter than Georgia in spite of which facts the Commissioner of Labor has made no substantial effort to improve Georgia's position in these respects; and,

WHEREAS, We believe that the Georgia Commissioner of Labor has not properly exercised his powers of office for the benefit of employees of this State, but has concerned himself with other interests-such as the real estate business and the law office which he maintains on Ivy Street in Atlanta, Georgia; now, therefore be it,

RESOLVED, That 1. This Convention call upon Governor Ellis Arnall to publicly repudiate the stand taken by Commissioner Huiet and Director Williamson before the Ways and Means Committee of House of Representatives as not reflecting the official attitude of the State of Georgia, and as not being in the interest of the state and the workers employed in the state.

2. This Convention call upon the General Assembly of Georgia to re-write Title #54 of the Code of Georgia concerning industrial relations so that the statutes of this state reflect the will of the people of this state and indicate the new era of economic philosophy so that all persons, be they workers or employers may share equitably in the great assets of our state.

3. This Convention call upon the President of the United States and the Governor of the State of Georgia to replace the

reactionary and self-seeking officials now administering the Unemployment Compensation Act and other such acts in the State of Georgia.

4. The delegates here assembled and the membership represented by said delegates seek out and subsequently elect a Commissioner of Labor for Georgia whose interests are identical with those of this organization, and once and for all dispose of those persons now holding state office whose efforts are wholely directed against the ideals and purposes of organized labor.

5. That copies of this resolution be sent to the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, to the Representatives and Senators of the State of Georgia, to his Excellency Ellis Arnall, Governor of Georgia, to the President of the United States, the Secretaries of all Local Unions affiliated with this Council, and to Senator Robert F. Wagner, and that full publicity be given to this resolution.

RESOLUTION 5.

$.65 MINIMUM WAGE

WHEREAS, The Fair Labor Standards Act now places a floor under wages in interstate commerce, a notable achievement for organized labor since, when the law was passed, wages in a large part of American Industry were far below the level set by the act; and,

WHEREAS, Since the passage of the Fair Labor Standards Act, the cost of living has increased so that the present $.40 an hour minimum is no protection against substandard conditions of living; and,

WHEREAS, The National War Labor Board has recognized this inadequacy by ordering a $.55 minimum wage to cotton-rayon textile workers and subsequently for all substandard workers in all industries; and,

WHEREAS, Approximately 11,000,000 American workers are now receiving less than $.65 an hour, among whom are approximately half a million textile workers; and,

WHEREAS, The social loss reflected by these sub-standard wages is shown by the high percentage of Selective Service rejections in the low-wage areas of the country, as it is demonstrated by the high rate of illness among low income groups, the inability of such groups to complete their education and to live in decent homes; and,

WHEREAS, a higher minimum wage is necessary to create the additional purchasing power which is essential to the promotion of full prosperity, full production, and full employment in these post-war years; and,

WHEREAS, There is evident, even now, an inclination on the part of a certain section of American industry to think in terms of wage reductions and many such manufacturers would welcome the first opportunity to reduce wages to the lowest legal level of $.40 an hour; and,

WHEREAS, After the complete lifting of wartime controls, there will be nothing to prevent industry in unorganized areas to reduce wages to the legal minimum and only the economic strength of organized labor will be able to forestall such a policy in other areas; and,

WHEREAS, Only a legal lifting of the present floor on earnings will insure millions of wage-earners against a return to

grossly substandard wages and economic serfdom; and,

WHEREAS, There is presently before the Congress a bill which would make the legal minimum wage $.65 an hour immediately, $.70 an hour after one year, and $.75 an hour after two years; be it therefore,

RESOLVED, That this 6th Annual Convention of the Georgia State Industrial Union Council, CIO endorse this amendment to the Fair Labor Standards Act, call upon every member of our union and every Local Union to support it, send copies of this resolution to the appropriate congressional committees and make our position clear to our United States Senators and Representatives in the state of Georgia.

RESOLUTION 6.

SOCIAL SECURITY

WHEREAS, The Social Security System is obviously inadequate. The 49 differing systems of unemployment compensation provide inadequate benefits for too short a period. Old age and survivors benefits are too small. There is no disability insurance or system of prepaid medical care. The coverage of the existing insurance systems is limited and does not include large sections of the population. There is no protection for the social security rights of those in the armed services, the Maritime Service, nor in Federal work; and,

WHEREAS, To remedy these and other defects in the present law, Senator Robert F. Wagner and James Murray, and Representative John Dingell have introduced the Social Security Amendments of 1945 (S 1060), which would

a. Establish a national social insurance system including insurance for unemployment, temporary and total disability benefits, old age retirement and survivors insurance, and maternity benefits;

b. Establish a system of prepaid personal health services, including payment for hospital care and doctors' visits;

c. Protect the insurance rights of all persons in the armed services;

d. Liberalize the benefit formulas for both unemployment insurance and old age and survivors benefits;

e. Provide for equal taxes of 4 percent each on employers and workers to pay for the insurance features of the program;

f. Expand existing grants in aid to the states for a comprehensive system of public assistance;

g. Provide $950,000,000 to be spent over a ten year period for the construction of hospitals and health centers;

h. Provide that the Federal government shall operate the public employment service;

WHEREAS, The passage of the Warner-Murray-Dingell Bill is an essential part of the program to establish "freedom from want" in this nation;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED:

1. That this 6th annual Convention of the Georgia Industrial Union Council, CIO endorse the Wagner-Murray-Dingell Amendment to the Social Security Act.

2. That this Convention call upon all Local Unions to throw their full weight behind the movement for passage of the Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill.

RESOLUTION 7.

RECONVERSION UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

WHEREAS, The Office of War Mobilization has estimated that at the present time nearly 3,000,000 American workers have lost their jobs because of reconversion and cancellation of war contracts; that 6,000,000 will be jobless by the end of this year; and that 8,000,000 will be unemployed by early spring; and,

WHEREAS, A further index of the scope of post-war unemployment is indicated by a statement by the Social Security Board that nearly 600,000 claims for unemployment compensation were filed during the week ending August 25th, or 50 percent more than have been filed in any week since the social security program was inaugurated; and,

WHEREAS, Congress has provided reconversion protection for industry through post-war tax refunds and a contract termination program which will prevent losses and has provided protection for the farmer through the extension of the price-support program; and,

WHEREAS, No such protection has been provided for workers who may be unemployed for long periods during the reconversion period. Many of these are not now covered by any system of unemployment insurance. For those who are covered, both the amount and duration of existing state benefits are too meager to maintain purchasing power and provide a reasonable amount of economic security; and,

WHEREAS, President Truman, War Mobilization Director John W. Snyder, and many other government officials have urged Congress to increase the amount and duration of unemployment benefits to a tor of not less than $25 a week for 26 weeks; and,

WHEREAS, A bill sponsored by Senator Harley Kilgore is now before Congress, designated to carry out the recommendations of the President, now therefore be it,

RESOLVED, That because passage of the Kilgore Bill is an immediate necessity if we are not to have wide spread suffering during the reconversion period, this 6th Annual Convention of the Georgia State Industrial Union Council, CIO,

1. Heartily endorse the Kilgore Forand Bill.
2. Call upon Congress to act favorably upon it without delay.
3. Urge all Local Unions in this state to join in the campaign for the passage of the bill.

RESOLUTION 8.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

WHEREAS, The Tenth Anniversary of the passage of the National Labor Relations Act, labor's Bill of Rights, is being observed this year; and,

WHEREAS, The National Labor Relations Act, in its conception as well as in its administration, has served labor and the nation well, guaranteeing workers the right to organize, insuring fair elections, and safeguarding the principle of industrial democracy; and,

WHEREAS, Many times during the last 10 years, the enemies of labor have sought to wreck the Wagner Act through destructive amendments to the law, unprincipled attacks upon its basic idea, and appropriation cuts aimed at crippling the effectiveness of its administration; and,

WHEREAS, Congress this year reduced the National Labor Relations Board appropriations by $400,000.00; and,

WHEREAS, The National Labor Relations Board requires a substantially larger appropriation than formerly. There are two main reasons for the need for bigger appropriations. First, there has been a natural increase in the volume of the Board's normal functions; second, the Board is charged with conducting votes under the Smith-Connally Act, a law which never should have been on the statute books in the first place and for whose repeal all labor must continue to fight; therefore be it,

RESOLVED, That the Sixth Annual Convention of the Georgia State Industrial Union Council, CIO call upon Congress, not only to restore the four hundred thousand dollars, but also to grant the Board such additional funds as may be required to administer the law in the full interests of the workers of the United States; and, be it further,

RESOLVED, That copies of this resolution be sent to President Truman, the Chairman and Members of the National Labor Relations Board and the Regional Labor Relations Board and to the appropriate committees of the Senate and House of Representatives.

RESOLUTION 9,

STRIKE FUND

WHEREAS, Employers are now engaged in an all out fight to defeat the efforts of their employees to engage in collective bargaining through their freely designated representatives; and,

WHEREAS, This is a violation of duly constituted laws, and a violation of the principles upon which this Nation was founded; and,

WHEREAS, Employers are given comfort and assistance in this denial of their employees' rights through the various Chambers of Commerce, National Association of Manufacturers and other employer associations and groups; therefore be it,

RESOLVED, That the officers of the Georgia State Industrial Union Council hereby propose and approve a plan whereby workers may band together and build a fund to assist local and International Unions in the state of Georgia when employers force workers on strike and such help and assistance is needed; be it further,

RESOLVED, That this fund shall be raised, maintained and administered in the following manner:

1. Contributions will be asked of individuals or Local, National and International Unions.

2. Such funds shall be forwarded to the Treasurer of the Georgia State Industrial Union Council.

3. (a) All funds received for this purpose shall be set aside in a separate account to be used to assist local unions and union members when undue hardships are experienced because of the necessity of strike action.

   (b) The necessity of local unions retaining legal talent to protect the rights of their members.

4. This fund to be administered by a committee composed of one (1) representative from each International Union in the state of Georgia, affiliated with the CIO.

5. This committee to pass on -

   (a) The merits of each case.

   (b) The amount to be allocated from the fund.

6. No checks shall be drawn on the fund until authorization is given the Secretary of the Georgia State Industrial Union Council, signed by the Chairman and Secretary of the Committee, designated to handle the fund; and,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Georgia State Indus-

trial Union Council start the fund by making an initial contribution of $100.00; and be it finally,

RESOLVED, That this resolution be sent to all Local and International Unions in the State, with a request that locals inform the Secretary of the Georgia State Industrial Union Council of the time and place of their meetings, and permit a speaker from the committee established to administer the fund to appear at their meeting and explain the reason for the fund, and the manner in which it is to be handled in detail.

RESOLUTION 10.

BALL-BURTON-HATCH BILL

WHEREAS, The Ball-Burton-Hatch Bill, otherwise known as the Richberg Bill, is "undoubtedly the most bald-faced and arrogant attack against labor ever launched in the history of this country" and a brazen endeavor to shackle labor and destroy trade unions; and,

WHEREAS, the new bill strikes at the heart of the Wagner National Labor Relations Act and rips it asunder and, after depriving the workers of the protection which they now enjoy under their Magna Charta - - the Wagner Act - - the new bill proceeds to afford employers additional opportunities to harass, undermine, and ultimately destroy labor unions; and,

WHEREAS, The Richberg bill cannot survive enlightened public opinion, that democratic Americans will recognize in the measure a bold design return to an aged and outworn era, and that, therefore, the most widespread publicity should be given through the use of meetings, public statements, and the radio of the real nature and sinister objectives of the proposed legislation; now therefore be it,

RESOLVED, That this Sixth Annual Convention of the Georgia State Industrial Union Council go on record as urging the assembled delegates to take advantage of every opportunity through meetings, press, and radio to rally support to the fight against the measure and that they call on their respective local unions to do likewise; and, be it further,

RESOLVED, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the Georgia delegation in Congress, Senators Ball, Burton, and Hatch, and to the United States Senate Committee on Labor and Education, which now has the bill; and,be it further,

RESOLVED, That all delegates to this Convention and all members of the CIO in Georgia are called on to write letters of opposition to this bill to the above named Senators and Congressmen, and committee in opposition to this labor shackling legislation.

RESOLUTION 11.

HOBB'S BILL

WHEREAS, Congressman Hobbs of Alabama has introduced H.R. 32, which he is pleased to call an 'nti-Racketeering Bill" but which is actually an anti-union bill since it could make illegal such union activities as striking, picketing and other normal activities of union; and,

WHERE'S, This is another example of anti-union bills being introduced into the current Senate and House sessions to a concerted attempt to weaken the organized labor movement at a time when workers most need its protection; and,

WHEREAS, The House Rules Committee is considering the bill for presentation on the House floor; therefore be it,

RESOLVED, That we, the Georgia State Industrial Union Council in annual convention assembled do call upon all our members to write their representatives asking him to work and vote against H.R. 32 and; be it further,

RESOLVED, That we send copies of this resolution to Congressman Hobbs and to all Georgia representatives in the House of Representatives.

RESOLUTION 12.

PRIVATE OPERATION OF NAVAL ORDNANCE PLANT, MILLEDGEVILLE, GA.

WHEREAS, The cancellation of the war contract between the Navy Department and the Reynolds Metal Corporation, Milledgeville, Georgia has caused more than 1,800 citizens of Baldwin and surrounding counties to be without gainful employment; and,

WHEREAS, The United States Government has spent thousands of dollars in training unskilled persons to become competant machinists, electricians, machine operators, etc.; and,

WHEREAS, The Navy Department of the United States Government owns a large Plant in Milledgeville, Georgia complete with machines and other equipment capable of employing these people and producing many peacetime materials; now therefore be it,

RESOLVED, That this 6th annual Convention of the Georgia State Industrial Union Council, CIO puts itself on record as earnestly urging the Navy Department of the United States to sell this facility to a private business in order that such peacetime production may speedily be entered into and the skills of these workers be utilized; and, be it further,

RESOLVED, That copies of this resolution be sent to President Harry S. Truman, Honorable Carl Vinson, Chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee and its several members, Honorable Richard Russell and Honorable Walter F. George, Senators, and the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

RESOLUTION 13.

VETERANS

WHEREAS, Eleven million Americans, the overwhelming majority of them either workers themselves or out of working-class homes, are in the Armed Forces of the United States; and,

WHEREAS, These eleven million fighting men through their heroic courage and determination have won for the United States and the United Nations the most crucial conflict in recorded history; and,

WHEREAS, Our Nation owes to the gallant men who won the battle for world democracy a deep and lasting debt of gratitude; and,

WHEREAS, We as a Nation can acknowledge in a practical and realistic way our appreciation of the service rendered the whole world by the unselfish devotion of the fighting men; now therefore be it,

RESOLVED, That this Sixth Annual Convention of the Georgia State Industrial Union Council CIO:

1. Call upon Congress to liberalize the G.I. Bill of Rights, and

2. Call upon Congress to amend the Social Security Act so as to give veterans of World War II coverage for the period of their service in the Armed Forces of The United States.

RESOLUTION 14.

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

WHEREAS, A major objective of the Congress of Industrial Organizations is to constantly improve the standard of living of all of its members and of workers generally; and,

WHEREAS, Increasing prices makes impossible the realization of this objective; and,

WHEREAS, Returning service men and women, as well as war workers, are faced with higher living costs at a time when take-home pay has been drastically reduced and unemployment threatens the nation; and,

WHEREAS, Highly organized associations of industry and real estate operators are exerting every conceivable pressure on the Congress and the President to either do away with necessary controls or destroy their effectiveness, all to the injury of and against the welfare of the worker; now therefore, be it,

RESOLVED, By the Georgia State Industrial Union Council in Sixth Annual Convention assembled in Athens, Georgia, that:

1. OPA's price policies and price actions be directed toward preventing increases in prices.

2. OPA be given sufficient funds and personnel to be able to carry out the functions for which it was created.

3. Price regulations be vigorously enforced to the end that violators be brought to justice for unlawful profit-seeking against the nation's interest.

4. Effective rent controls be maintained and the Congress provide the means whereby the price of houses and other real estate may be controlled, in order to assure to low income groups opportunity to purchase homes at reasonable prices.

5. Copies of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States; all members of Congress from Georgia; the Chairman of House and Senate Committees concerned with OPA; Chester Bowles, OPA Administrator; John Snyder, Director of OWMR; and Alexander Harris, Regional Administrator of OPA for Region IV.

Unanimously adopted this 5th day of November, 1945.

RESOLUTION 15.

BEDEAUX SYSTEM

WHEREAS, The Bedeaux System, as presently enforced in the WHITE PROVISION COMPANY, subsidiary of SWIFT & COMPANY, Atlanta, Georgia is an iniquitous system designed to mislead the workers and one which resolves itself into nothing less than a stretch out system; and,

WHEREAS, The computing of the premium pay is so complicated that the average worker and even the average supervisor, cannot compute the daily premium basis; and,

WHEREAS, Due to the complicated way of computing this premium, the workers are without knowledge of the proper amount of daily and weekly premium which should be paid them; and,

WHEREAS, This system as fostered by the management gives the Company the opportunity to receive extra production from the employee without adequately paying employee for said extra production; and,

WHEREAS, The Bedeaux System is prevalent in many industries in the State of Georgia; and,

WHEREAS, The same evils of the system are inheritant in every other industry in which the Bedeaux System is found; and, therefore be it,

RESOLVED, That we the delegates to this Sixth Convention of the Georgia State Industrial Union Council, CIO go on record as demanding that at the next session of the Georgia Legislation, a Bill be introduced and passed, which will make it unlawful for any industry in the State of Georgia to continue in effect or to put into effect the Bedeaux System, or any other system of incentive basis which carries the same evils as the present Bedeaux System; and, be it further,

RESOLVED, That copies of this resolution be sent to every representative of the Georgia State Legislature, accompanied by letter requesting each representative to answer stating their position in regard to the action as proposed by this resolution.

RESOLUTION 16.

FEDERAL AID TO EDUCATION

WHEREAS, The Southern States have the largest percentage of children of any other section of the nation, the lowest per capita income, and the least financial resources; and,

WHEREAS, It is impracticable for these states to raise by taxation sufficient funds to provide anything like adequate education for their children, inconsequence of which the average educational standards of southern children falls behind that of any other section; and,

WHEREAS, The South must educate one-third of the nation's children with one-sixth of the nation's school revenue; and,

WHEREAS, This has caused more illiteracy in the south than in any other part of the United States; then, therefore be it,

RESOLVED, That the Sixth Annual Convention of the Georgia State Industrial Union Council whole-heartedly endorse Federal Aid to Education in order that the children of the South may have opportunity to attend schools and that the educational standards of the schools may be raised to match those of other sections.

RESOLUTION 17.

COMMITTEE FOR GEORGIA

WHEREAS, The policies and purposes of the COMMITTEE FOR GEORGIA, affiliated with the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, are in every respect consistent with the policies and purposes of the Congress of Industrial Organizations: and,

WHEREAS, The Committee for Georgia is rendering invaluable service to our state and particularly to our members, and to furthering the cause of democracy in Georgia; and,

WHEREAS, The Committee has the confidence of CIO representatives, many of whom serve on its policy and program Boards; and,

WHEREAS, The Executive Board of the CIO has unanimously endorsed this organization; and,

WHEREAS, We feel it vitally important that the work of the Committee for Georgia be carried forward with the benefit of our complete support; now therefore be it,

RESOLVED, By the Georgia State Industrial Union Council in Sixth Annual Convention assembled in Athens, Georgia, that:

1. This Convention go on record as endorsing the Committee for Georgia; and,

2. We pledge our full support to the work of the Committee for Georgia; and,

3. We make every effort to encourage every member of the CIO in Georgia to join the Committee for Georgia and actively participate in its program.

RESOLUTION 18.

THE ATLANTA NEWS-DIGEST

WHEREAS, The Atlanta News Digest is the official organ of the CIO in Georgia; and,

WHEREAS, The weekly newspaper has made good progress during the short few years of its existence, both in circulation and in news content; and,

WHEREAS, It is apparent that there is a need for larger circulation, especially among the membership of our Union in Georgia; and,

WHEREAS, There is a like need for better coverage of the news of our Local Unions and their individual members; and,

WHEREAS, The National CIO is doing its part by paying the salary and expenses of a contributing editor for this paper and publicity director for our local membership and it is impossible for him to give the Local Unions their proper service without their wholehearted cooperation; now therefore be it,

RESOLVED, That this Convention go on record as urging every affiliated Local to appoint or elect a committee or individual to devise ways and means of getting The Atlanta News Digest into the hands of each of its members, either through bulk lots or individual subscriptions, and, thus to assure that the membership will be fully informed of what is going on in the CIO in all parts of the state; and, be it further,

RESOLVED, That this Convention urges each Local Union also to appoint or elect a correspondent to be responsible for getting the news of his or her respective Local to the editor of the paper; and, be it further,

RESOLVED, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to each affiliate of the Georgia State Industrial Union Council.

RESOLUTION 19.

WORLD TRADE UNION CONFERENCE

WHEREAS, Our great President, Honorable Philip Murray did sponsor and attend the World Union Conference in London, England on February 1945, and did present in behalf of the Trade Unionist of the United States a creed setting up the objectives and principles of trade unionism throughout the world; and,

WHEREAS, We believe that this creed does express the ideals and purposes of this Convention and of all honest trade unionists; now therefore be it,

RESOLVED, That the Sixth Annual Convention of the Georgia State Industrial Union Council assembled this November 3rd, 1945 in Athens, Georgia does approve and, in behalf of the membership of the CIO in Georgia, does pledge that we will strive to live up to and always sponsor the Charter of Basic Trade Union and Workers' Rights as adopted at the World Trade Union Conference, to wit:

CHARTER OF BASIC TRADE UNION AND WORKER'S RIGHTS

(a) Workpeople shall be free to organize themselves in Trade Unions and to engage freely in all normal Trade Union activities, including that of collective bargaining.

(b) Workpeople shall be free to establish cooperatives and any other mutual aid organizations.

(c) There shall be freedom of speech, press, assembly, religion and political association.

(d) Every form of political, economic or social discrimination based on race, creed, color or sex shall be eliminated and in this sense equal pay for equal work shall be established. In cases where young people are doing adult work they shall receive the adult rate of pay.

(e) There shall be equality of educational and vocational opportunities for all people.

(f) There shall be suitable employment available at adequate rates of pay for all requiring work.

(h) There shall be adequate protection in all the circumstances of life where this is required to guarantee social and economic security to every citizen.

World Trade Union Conference
London, England, February 1945

RESOLUTION 20.

ATHENS MANUFACTURING COMPANY

WHEREAS, The members of the Textile Workers Union of America, CIO employed at the Athens Manufacturing Company, Athens, Georgia, were forced on August 29, 1945 to leave their jobs because of the refusal of the Company to comply with orders of the National War Labor Board to enter into a signed agreement with the Union and to put into effect certain wage increases with back pay; and,

WHEREAS, Since that time the Company has attempted by use of force, injunctions, evictions, and vicious threats and intimidation to break the spirit of the people and force them back on their jobs without the protection or benefits of a Union contract; and,

WHEREAS, The Management in its efforts to break the spirit of the people has demonstrated a dispicably arrogant and inhumanly dictatorial attitude, giving no thought or concern to the rights and needs of the people as workers and human beings; and,

WHEREAS, These efforts on the part of the Company have been unsuccessful and have only served to strengthen the determination of the workers to remain on the picket line until they can go back into the mill under a union contract; therefore be it,

RESOLVED, That this Convention go on record as condemning the totalitarian and frankly un-American tactics of the Athens Manufacturing Company, and go on record as giving complete and full support to the workers in the fight for their just and due American rights; and be it further,

RESOLVED, That copies of this resolution be sent to the press, to our state and local officials, and to our congressional delegation so that the people in the state and nation may know the truth about this important struggle for democracy in our state.

RESOLUTION 21.

PRODUCTIVE USE OF WAR PLANTS

WHEREAS, Our pressing peacetime need is the provision of jobs at adequate wages for all those available for employment and our returning servicemen; and,

WHEREAS, Before the beginning of the war production program 1940 we had nine million unemployed in a labor market of less than fifty five million available workers and achieved full employment only with the war production program; and,

WHEREAS, This war production program included both expansion of existing facilities and the creation of new ones financed by the people of this country; and,

WHEREAS, we must, in order to make jobs available to all, provide for nearly 60 million jobs in the near future; and,

WHEREAS, Georgia and the south has a special stake in full employment since there has never been, until the war production was well under way, enough jobs and enough jobs at decent wages to adequately meet the needs of the people of our region; and,

WHEREAS, We are seeing war plant after war plant close down without plans for reopening, as illustrated by the Bell Bomber Plant at Marietta; therefore be it,

RESOLVED, That this Convention go on record as calling upon our representatives in Congress to take cognizance of this situation and urging them to prepare and seek the approval of Congress for plans to operate these war plants which are the property of the people of the United States to do productive work to build the resources of the south and to give jobs to our people; and be it further,

RESOLVED, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the entire Georgia delegation and to the National CIO Headquarters as our expression of opinion on this subject.

RESOLUTION 22.

PHILIP MURRAY

WHEREAS, In war and in peace Philip Murray has provided the workers and the Nation courageous, forceful and intelligent leadership which places him in the forefront as the outstanding labor statesman of the world; and,

WHEREAS, The present drive to provide the workers of America with an income which will insure a decent standard of living has the full and unqualified support of all right-thinking people; and,

WHEREAS, The tremendous efforts now being spearheaded by the champion of the Cause of Labor can only be successful if the workers match the courage, great-heartedness and determination of our leader; now therefore be it,

RESOLVED, That we, the officers and members of the CIO movement in the State of Georgia in Convention assembled, hereby pledge our whole-hearted support to our great leader and by this act we commit ourselves and our movement to every possible aid we can render to Philip Murray in his battle against the forces of reaction which seeks to again forge the fetters of slavery on the workers of America.

RESOLUTION 23.

MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

WHEREAS, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt has won her way into the hearts of the people of this nation and the world by her forthright practice of the principles of brotherhood and true democracy on which this nation was founded and for which we have just waged a victorious war; and,

WHEREAS, This great and good American, and a fellow-member of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, has been a staunch defender of the rights of people everywhere and of working people in particular; and,

WHEREAS, The sons and daughters of this Nation and our allied nations have made the final sacrifice to vanquish prejudice, bigotry and dictatorial rule from the earth; and,

WHEREAS, In our beloved state of Georgia two prejudiced, discourteous and rash officials of the Young Democrats of Georgia, who happen also to be employees of the people of Georgia, have publicly affronted Mrs. Roosevelt and the overwhelming majority of the people of this state by protesting her appearance at the annual meeting of the Young Democrats of Georgia; now therefore be it,

RESOLVED, That we, members of this Sixth Annual Convention of the Georgia State Industrial Union Council of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, representing many thousands of Georgia citizens, pay tribute to Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt;

THAT we deplore and vehemently condemn the action of these two men as based on prejudice and bigotry which served to hold our great state up to shame and scorn before the entire nation and the world;

THAT we deny that this affront represents the true sentiments of the people of Georgia;

THAT we congratulate the Young Democrats of Georgia on being rid of such unworthy and undemocratic officials;

THAT we extend to Mrs. Roosevelt a cordial, continuing, and perpetual welcome to Georgia; and,

THAT copies of this resolution be sent to Mrs. Roosevelt, Governor Ellis Arnall, the Young Democrats of Georgia, and to the press.

Controversy Between General Motors and the United Automobile Workers

Remarks of

Hon. James E. Murray

of Montana

in the

Senate of the United States

October 24, 1945

and

Hon. Glen H. Taylor

of Idaho

in the

Senate of the United States

November 6, 1945

Not printed at Government expense

United States Government Printing Office, Washington : 1945

674832—13979

Org Sec'y

VIRGINIA STATE COUNCIL NEWS LETTER

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY BY VA. STATE CIO ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Number 28 November 6, 1945

Brother Max Sussman, Bus. Agt. for FTA Locals 45 & 57, reports that an election will be held in the Larus & Brother Co. Mfg. plant in Richmond, Va. to decide whether the AFL or CIO will represent the workers. Brother Sussman is being assisted in the campaign by Brother John Hunt, Int'l Representative from Winston Salem, N. C.

Brother R. Wray Alt, Int'l Representative for IWA reports that CIO won another victory for the Woodworkers at the Portsmouth Lumber Company, of Portsmouth, Va. CIO 23 no union 14

Brother Loyd P. Vaughan, CIO Field Representative who was loaned to Uncle Sam's Army on December 7th, 1942 is now back on the Virginia CIO Regional Office Staff. He reported for work on November 1st.

Brother Jack Clark who has been Business Agent and Sec-Treas. for Local 284 UFWA in Martinsville, Va. will be promoted to International Representative for UFWA on November 12th and Brother A. C. Emerson who now is Rec-Sec. for the Local will take over the office of Business Agent and Sec-Treas. Brother Clark has done a fine job for the Furniture Workers in Martinsville and has set a pace in improving his fellow workers working and living conditions during the past year that will keep Brother Emerson stepping to live up to, but after meeting and talking to Brother Emerson I am sure he will strive to that end.

Brothers Ernest B. Pugh, Va. CIO Regional Director and Ted du Cuennois, CIO Field Representatives attended and addressed a joint meeting of the Clothing, Textile & Furniture workers in Martinsville, Va. on November 2nd.

Brother Louis Elet, Business Manager for the ACWA for Virginia, Maryland and parts on Pennslyvania died Saturday October 27th in Baltimore, Md. Brother Elet was stricken the later part of August while in Richmond, Va. to attend a VCPAC meeting and after being confined to the Johnson-Willis hospital in Richmond, Va. for a week he was transfered to John Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore where he died. Brother Elet was on of the pioneers for the CIO in Virginia and was one of the Vice-Presidents of the Virginia Industrial Union Council. He will be missed by every CIO Local Union in Virginia, and as a fitting tribute to Brother Elet, and what he would want, we must all work to build a bigger and better CIO in Virginia. Local 88 ACWA will hold unveiling services of an open air theatre (THE LOUIS ELET MEMORIAL) in honor of our armed forces at McGuire General Hospital, Richmond, Va., on November 11th.

Brother Jack Clark Bus. Agt. for Local 284 UFWA reports that an election will be held at the Bald Knob Furniture Company in Rocky Mount, Va. on November 14th. He also reports that he and a Committee from the Martinsville plant of the Fibre Board Container Company will be in Richmond, Va. this week to negotiate their first contract.

Brother R. Wray Alt, Int'l Representative for IWA reports that they will hold their International Convention at Eugene, Org. the week of the 12th of November and that delegates from the 5 woodworker locals in Virginia will leave for the Convention November 8th.

On Saturday November 3rd, Congressman J. Vaughn Gary presided over a hearing in Richmond, Va. under the auspices of the Southern School for Workers on the 65¢ minimum wage bill now before Congress. Workers attended and testified as to why a 65¢ wage was necessary in order that the workers can have the proper food. Also at this hearing Economists and Social Agencies testified that the 65¢ wage was necessary. Three industrialists were against the wage increase.

Mrs. Bea McCrea, Bus. Agt. for Local 26 FTA reports that Local 26 FTA in Suffolk, Va. has put on a real organization drive to consolidate the workers for which the Local has bargaining rights in the Planter's Nut and Chocolate Company's plant in Suffolk, Va. Since September 25th over 500 new members have been signed up by Mrs. McCrea and Brother John Hunt, Int'l Representative for FTA. Their campaign slogan is: GET OFF MY BACK! GET BESIDE ME!
Local 26 FTA used the election of officers on October 18th-19th as an occasion to promote letter-writing to their Congressmen on the 65¢ wage bill. A table with various kinds of paper, envelopes, pencils and ink were placed near the voting booths together with placards explaining the issue involved and the importance of writing letters. Election attendants asked every voter to write a letter, results were fine.

SEND IN NEWS FROM YOUR LOCAL.

WE WANT TO HEAR FROM YOU.

Brother Robert Turner, Int'l Representative for PWOC reports that Local 691 PWOC at Richmond, Va. has completed negotiations on the renewal of their contract with the Richmond plant of the Fibre Board Container Company. The workers will receive a wage increase of 10¢ per hour across the board, 6 paid holidays when not worked and a liberlized vacation. In all the workers in the lower brackets will receive a 25% increase.

He also reports the local 692 PWOC at Richmond, Va. has completed negotiations at the Consolidated Paper and Box Company on the renewal of their contract. There the workers will receive a 5¢ per hour general increase, 6 paid holidays and a more liberal vacation.

In the recent election amoung the shop crafts on the Pennslyvania Railroad between a Company Union and the CIO the CIO won bargaining rights for three of the crafts with 8,871 workers and lost the other 5 crafts by such a small margin that the Local unions in all the divisional points will keep functioning and next year we are sure of winning all of the crafts. These workers had at one time had the AFL and every one was assigned to a craft.
The Company Union took over the same system and the NLRB ruled that the election should be on a craft basis.

Today is election day and I hope every CIO member went to the polls and voted. Upon whether or not we voted depends on just what our State Government will do to better our Health and Educational program also there is the matter of a sales tax that we may have to pay before long. ARE YOU VOTING FOR AND WATCHING YOUR REPRESENTATIVES ON CAPITOL HILL?

So far this year the CIO has been a party to 35 elections in Virginia of which the CIO won 28.

Fraternally yours,

T. D. du Cuennois

T.D.du Cuennois
Editor

United Steelworkers of America

CIO

DISTRICT 35
75 IVY STREET, N. E
Atlanta 3, Georgia

W. H. CRAWFORD
DIRECTOR

WALNUT 1911-5252

RECEIVED
NOV 21 1946
Southern Regional Council

November 18, 1946

Dear Friend:

The Scripto strike called October 7, 1946 has been in progress for over a month. The strikers have remained steadfast in maintaining their picket line.

The United Steelworkers of America has fed and paid the house rent for these strikers. Now the company is circulating the propaganda in an endeavor to get the strikers to return to work saying that while the Union might feed and pay the house rent of the strikers, there are no means to provide a Christmas for their children.

We are asking for clothes, old toys and a financial contribution.

Enclosed is a leaflet containing the story and an appeal for individual donations.

Please mail or send all contributions to:

CharlesMathias, Chairman
Scripto Christmas Strike Fund
75 Ivy Street, NE
Atlanta, 3, Georgia

I am sure this is a worthy cause and should be given all due consideration.

Fraternally yours,

Charles Mathias

Charles Mathias
Field Representative.

enclosure

G I V E G I V E G I V E

THE STORY OF THE SCRIPTO STRIKE

THE UNITED STEELWORKERS OF AMERICA-CIO, legally elected and certified by the N.L.R.B. as the bargaing agent for more than 500 workers of the Scripto Manufacturing Company April, 1946, sought of the company a contract providing:

An Increase in Wages
Paid Vacations
An 8-Hour Day Written in Contract Form
Union Security

The Company and the union were unable to agree on these provisions, which the union insisted were necessary to satisfactory negotiations with the company.

The company withdrew the 8-hour day clause, and expressed unwillingness to go along with the union on any sort of contract.

While expressing a willingness to arbitrate the issues with the company at any time before an impartial arbitrator, the union called its workers from the plant of the Scripto Manufacturing Company and, on October 7, peaceful picketing began.

On October 15, the United Steelworkers of America filed unfair labor practice charges against the Scripto Manufacturing Company.

The membership of Local Union 3748, United Steelworkers of America-CIO, has remained steadfast in its demands and loyal to the strike despite the fact that Atlanta City Police, working in off-duty hours, are escorting non-union strike-breaking labor into the Houston Street Plant of the Scripto Manufacturing Company, makers of a low-priced mechanical pencil and leads.

Now the company is contacting most of the strikers and telling them to return to work so that they might provide a Christmas for their children and that while the union feeds them and takes care of their rent, it will not provide Christmas for their children.

Most of the strikers are mothers. Won't you help by making a contribution to help provide a Christmas party for the strikers' children? A committee has been set up to solicit contributions for a Christmas party for these steadfast union members and their families.

PLEASE DO THIS AT ONCE TEAR THIS FORM OFF AND MAIL TO FOLLOWING:

Charles Mathias, Chairman
Local 3748 Strikers' Christmas Committee
75 Ivy Street, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

I gladly contribute to the Strikers' Christmas Committee for Local Union 3748, United Steelworkers of America, CIO.

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Org Labor

VIRGINIA STATE COUNCIL NEWS LETTER

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY BY VA. STATE CIO ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Number 30 November 28, 1945

The CIO Fur and Leather Locals in Virginia staged a demonstration walk-out at 10:00 A.M. Thursday, November 15th and afterwards held a meeting in protest against the Labor-Management Committee meeting in Washington not having wages on their agenda for discussion, also for the 65¢ minimum and 30% general increase in wages.

The City Employees in Richmond, Virginia are fast organizing into one large strong local union under the SCMWA-CIO. They have received their charter and will be known as Local 675 SCMWA and are taking in workers from all of the departments of the City Government. Brother Rex Kildow, Field Representative for SCMWA is in charge of the campaign. He expects to branch out in other cities as soon as the Richmond Local is consolidated.

Brother Max Sussman, Bus. Agt. for Locals 45 & 57 FTA Richmond, Virginia reports that Local 57 FTA has petitioned for a strike vote in the Southern Biscuit Co. of Richmond, Va. In negotiating for renewal of their contract the Company insists on taking out of the contract all the benefits that the War Labor Board ordered last year.

Brother Robert Turner, Int'l Rep. for PWOC reports that he has rented and fixed up a hall in West Point, Va. getting ready to put his campaign at the Chesapeake Corp. West Point, Va. in to high gear by the first of the year.

SEND IN NEWS FROM YOUR LOCAL!

WE WANT TO HEAR FROM YOU.

Brother Enos Langon, President of Local 179 UOPWA, Richmond, Va. reports that at last after over a year fighting the Southern Aid Society, a insurance company, will have an election amoung the employees of that company before Jan. 9th, 1946.

The writer made a trip to Cape Charles Nov. 14th to handle a grievence for the Power House employees of the Penn. Railroad. The CIO has bargaining rights for about 70 employees at Cape Charles, Va. Where we won an election Sept. 18, 1945.

The dead-line to pay your poll tax and be able to vote in the city election in April 1946 is December 10th, and in order not to have to pay an additional fee the poll-tax must be paid before December 5th. IN ORDER TO HAVE GOOD STATE AND NATIONAL GOVERNMENT WE MUST HAVE A GOOD LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND TO HAVE GOOD LOCAL GOVERNMENT EVERY CITIZEN OVER 21 YEARS OF AGE MUST VOTE AND HAVE A VOICE AS TO WHAT TAXES WE MUST PAY AND WHO WILL ADMINISTER THESE TAXES AFTER THEY ARE COLLECTED, ANOTHER REASON THAT IS SO IMPORTANT TO THE WORKING PEOPLE OF VIRGINIA IS THAT HOWARD SMITH, THE MAN WHO HAS REPEATEDLY SAID THAT NO MANS LABOR WAS WORTH MORE THAN ONE DOLLAR A DAY, WILL BE THE MACHINE CANIDATE FOR THE SENATE SEAT MADE VACANT BY CARTER GLASS. HE MUST NOT BE ELECTED AND WILL NOT IF ALL THE WORKING PEOPLE WILL REGISTER AND VOTE.

PAY YOUR POLL-TAX TODAY, THEN REGISTER, THEN VOTE.

THE VICTORY LOAN DRIVE IS NOW NEARING ITS CLOSE AND WE ARE FAR SHORT OF OUR QUOTA. THE WORKERS IN VIRGINIA HAVE DONE A GREAT JOB ALL DURING THE WAR, NOW LETS FINISH THE JOB, THE GOVERNMENT NEEDS THIS MONEY TO BRING OUR BOYS HOME AND WE DON'T WANT TO DELAY THEIR HOMECOMING. BUY THAT BOND TODAY, IT IS BETTER THAN MONEY IN THE BANK AS YOU GET MORE INTEREST ON THE BOND AND IF AT ANY TIME YOU SHOULD NEED THE MONEY YOU CAN ALWAYS CASH THE BOND.

Brothers Charles Bridgewater, Thomas R. Linn and Robert Turner, Int'l Rep's. for PWOC have started negotiations for a contract for Local 1014 PWOC at the Meade Corp. Lynchburg, Virginia.

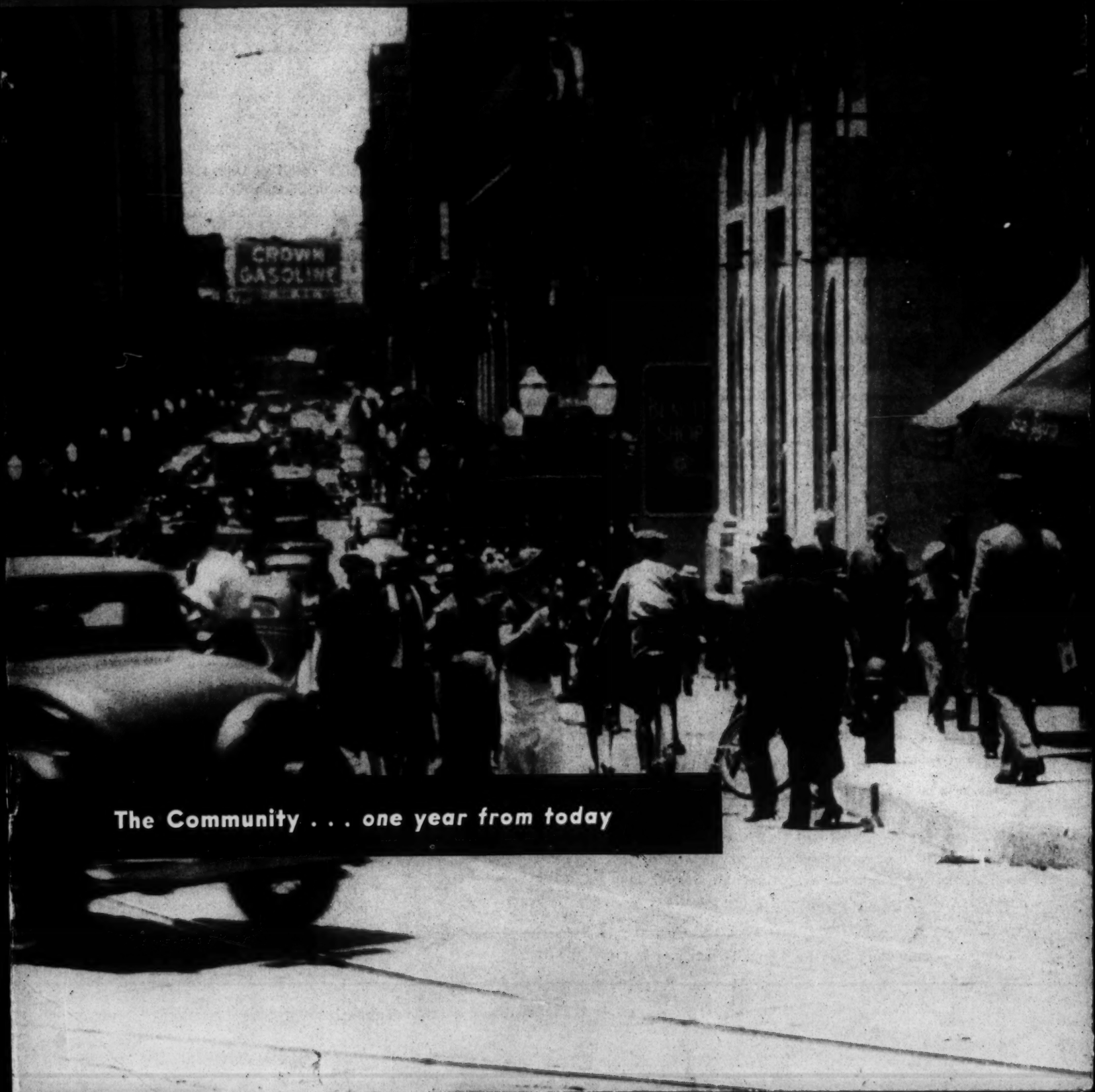
Fraternally yours,

T. D. du Cuennois

T.D.du Cuennois
Editor

CITIZEN CIO

Vol. 1—No. 1 National CIO Community Services Committee NOVEMBER, 1945



The Community . . . *one year from today*

L A B O R V I E W S O N C U R R E N T I S S U E S Vol. 3

A monthly digest of source materials on labor opinion gathered from current labor periodicals No. 9

INFORMATION SERVICE I N O V E M B E R

I n s t i t u t e o f L a b o r S t u d i e s 1 9 4 5

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FULL EMPLOYMENT BILL

Railroad labor

"Railroad labor took a leading part this week in a struggle to save the 'full employment' bill...[It is now before the House Commitee on Expenditures. During hearings] "...opposition groups led by the National Association of Manufacturers, have had a field day. [They raised "the bogey that the bill would lead to 'socialism'"]. "Spokesmen for labor groups riddled such propaganda...Pres. E. E. Milliman of the Maintenance of Way Employees...appeared on behalf of the Railway Labor Executives' Assn...made it plain at the outset that the 1,400,000 members of 19 rail unions affiliated with the association emphatically want the bill enacted...agreed that the bill in itself does not give workers a legal, enforceable right to jobs. He called it a policy-making document, similar to the Declaration of Independence, which set forth the 'inalienable rights' of men to 'life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.'...[He] warned against crippling the section which would require Federal agencies to forecast probable unemployment, and thus enable the President to recommend action for dealing with the problem...Lashed out at the scare raised by enemies of the bill to the effect that it would lead to government operation of private plants."...
"Some employers [he stated] do not want full employment, but they camouflage their stand by asserting the nation needs several million 'floating unemployed' to assure a 'stable labor market.'"
"What they really mean"[he said] "is that when men are out of work and they and their wives and children are hungry, such men will work for whatever pay the employer thinks is proper." (Labor 10-27-45)

Railway Conductor(Oct. '45. President's Page): On "Reconversion and Full Employment (excerpts): "...The fundamentals of our new economy can be summarized as (a) the preservation of private enterprise as a necessary element of our democracy, (b) full employment as indispensable to the continued existence of

Full Employment Bill (continued)

private enterprise, and (c) the improvement of living standards as a positive assurance that full employment shall continue, and that private enterprise and our democracy shall survive."....
"...In the railway industry labor unions are adopting and initiating programs intended to protect railroad workers against technological displacement, and againstthe drastic decline in employment and earnings opportunities such as we experienced in the decade 1921-1930, and during the depression. This program goes also to the elimination of pay rates below the levels paid for comparable services; the elimination of uncompensated service requirements and the purchase and maintenance of occupational equipment by employes to fulfill employer requirements."...

National Farmers Union

The NFU position (summarized by Russell Smith, legislative secretary):
"Full employment will not be achieved by leaving it to the accumulated decisions of thousands of private enterprisers. In the nature of things, it is impossible for such method to bring about full employment, just as it is impossible for all farmers to agree to raise or lower production unless they have some vehicle through which to reach such decisions. Business and the economy of the country generally require such a medium. There is no other medium than government.
"Far from threatening private enterprise, it is our view that sensible use of the mechanisms of government in the way proposed in this bill is essential to its maintenance. We do not believe that the terrific deflation of the '20s and early '30s aided private enterprise in agriculture, and we are firmly convinced that government assistance to agriculture afterwards helped to preserve private enterprise in agriculture. We believe the parallel between that use and the present proposals before the committee are valid. "....
(Natl Un. Farmer 11-1-45)

CIO Press

Steel Labor(Nov. '45): "...Remember the promises of both political parties in the last Presidential election race less than a year ago? "
"Both [parties] promised unqualified support for full employment legislation. But what has happened? The United States Senate tacked on amendments to the Murray-Patman Full Employment Bill that turned it into an apple-selling project for all practical purposes."
"One amendment provided that no funds could be appropriated by Congress unless, at the same time, taxes were provided to pay the bill."....
[Stated Pres. Philip Murray]; "Reactionary elements in Congress are becoming bolder by the day...War agencies are being dismantled without regard to the need for an orderly transition from war to peace, and a nation-wide campaign is under say to pit one group of Americans against another--and to make organized labor a scapegoat."....

Advance-Anal. Clothing Workers (11-1-45):"Its time to set the record straight on one of the barest pieces of hypocrasy ever concocted by the men whose job it is to think up new explanations for the selfish plunder of big business.
"If the full employment bill goes down to defeat and we take one more of many steps we have taken since V-J Day towards an eventual economic collapse, it will not be because the full employment bill threatened 'free enterprise' or our freedoms.
"It will be because business has the strange and stubborn illusion that full employment is unprofitable and will allow nothing to come about which it believes threatens its profits."
"Since business cannot say this, it has opposed the full employment bill by
c

Full Employment Bill (continued)

claiming that it would cause government regulation of our economy and our lives, destroying free enterprise and the high standard of living it has made possible." ....
"Let's see how 'free' business is. Would you like to go into the cigarette business? Your...competitors...three cigarette companies controlling 80% of the cigarette business...Auto industry? You'd have just three rivals--controlling 86% of the business...Aluminum? You would have only two rivals... but they control 100% of the industry...[Copper, plate glass, steel, and others then mentioned...] "These monopolies have established the very 'planned' economy they profess to oppose. Free enterprise for them means freedom to do as they please--planning for profits without regard fo the people's welfare. An end to government control means to them that the government should look the other way as they pile up profits."
"Since it is obvious that they can't really fear what they themselves have established, it becomes a question, not of planning or not planning but of planning for whom?".....
"Our wartime expansion and prosperity, which business likes to claim is proof of the vitality of 'free' enterprise, is actually proof of the opposite. It proves only the power of conscious planning, for every phase of our economy was planned during the war and with no loss of our liberties."....

Several CIO papers gave a full-page summary of a CIO-PAC pamphelt, "The Answer is: Full Employment".

CIO News (10-22-45), statement by Pres. Philip Murray:
"Warning that 'the American people will have no patience with equivocations written into' the jobs-for-all bill, [he] called for passage of the measure as reported by a subcommittee to the full Senate Banking and Currency Committee. ....[He said] "the millions of unemployed 'have grown, and it has been predicted by the Director of Mobilization and Reconversion that the number will reach eight million this winter and remain at that level throughout 1946....
"He asked that the bill [1. Include the provision contained in the original bill: 'All Americans able to work and seeking work have the right to useful, remunerative, regular, full-time employment, and it is the policy of the U.S. to assure the existence at all times of sufficient employment opportunities to enable all Americans...freely to exercise that right.' 2. Refrain from linking taxation to the measure... 3. Include the original requirement that "the joint committee on the national budget prepare and report a joint resolution setting forth for the ensuing fiscal year its summary recommendation concerning the national budget."]

Pres. Wm. Green, AFL (Statement before Senate Committee advocating Full Employment bill): "....Full employment has become a world-wide ideal which peoples of many nations hope to establish and to maintain in the postwar era.....
"Technological progress need not contribute to depressions and unemployment if necessary adjustments are made to bring our economy to balance at higher levels...
"We are on the verge of a new era in which we shall apply atomic energy--a revolution that will affect the whole structure of our economy. We shall need every possible protection against unemployment and waste of our human resources. The national production and employment budget proposed by this legislation would provide us with a tool for dealing with some of these future problems...
"Action on this bill would constitute the initial responsibility of Congress, to be supplemented by other legislation needed to provide a national economic environment favorable to 'full employment.'" (Intnatl Teamster Oct. '45)

THE WAGES ISSUE

"The AFL Executive Council, opening its quarterly session here, asked President Truman to let the National War Labor Board go out of existence and rid labor of all government controls over wages.

"Blaming present labor unrest on 'government's attempt to regulate the nation's economic life as though the war emergency were to continue indefinitely, the council said: 'We are living in a national atmosphere of fear--fear of inflation That fear already has resulted in deflation--sharp deflation of the income of the nation's workers. Earnings of many workers have dropped overnight below the subsistence level. Under such conditions strikes are inevitable."

"' The government cannot enforce strict wage controls against the tide of natural economic forces. That would be vain and dangerous.'".....

(East Bay Lab. J., Calif., 10-26-45)

"Giving the all clear sign to its unions to seek major wage increases, the AFL Executive Council...declared future prosperity of the nation hinges on labor's fight for higher pay."....(Colo.Lab. Advocate 10-25-45)

Machinists Mo. Journal (Editorial, Oct. '45): "What a howl is being heard from organized employers regarding the proposition of a 30 per cent wage rate increase on the basis of a 40-hour week.

"Ruinous inflation, eventual state socialism, and destruction of labor unions are among the many dire results predicted by the spokesmen for the so-called private enterprise forces which have held out such rosy promises of plenty.

"Are these prophecies justified or are they mouthed merely to distract so-called public opinion so that the facts will be disregarded?

"At first glance, a 30 per cent wage rate increase may appear extravagant and those who form snap judgments are liable to condemn the proposition because of the seeming extravagance. [There follows an analysis of the situation in relation to the cost of living, the "Little Steel" formula, etc.]

"The 30 per cent proposal...does not accomplish any more than keep pace with the cost of living on the basis of a week of forty hours."....

Railroad labor: Labor (9-29-45, 10-20-45, 10-27-45), continues to report events re wages for the rail unions. "Movemebts by rail unions for higher wages, or shorter hours, or both, reached the 100 per cent mark when the Order of Railroad Telegraphers this week announced a drive for wage increases aggregating 35 cents an hour...Meanwhile other rail labor organizations forged ahead with their demands...(See October issue of this bulletin.)

CIO Unions. CIO News editorial (10-15-45): "Facts, as Lincoln used to say, are stubborn things....

"Facts are needed now more than ever before. Huge corporations are deluging newspaper readers and radio listeners with propaganda, both in the paid advertising sections and in the unpaid parts that pass for editorials. The main purpose they have is to persuade the reader that CIO's wage demands are unreasonable, impractical, ruinous, inflationary, etc....The unwary might come to the conclusion that industry's life is one long sacrifice and that it exists only to serve the nation at a return barely sufficient to keep body and soul together...

"What are the facts? ...Industrial profits increased five times during the war period--five times before taxes, and they doubled after taxes. The total, after taxes, is $6.4 billion.

"Industry, in addition to declared profits, has huge reserves from the war period--undeclared as profits and untaxed. The total, according to U. S. Government reports, is $15 billion--with an additional $25 billion that they can tap in tax refunds."

The Wages Issue (continued)

"What are the facts about wages?...Wage earners today are being asked to take a pay cut amounting to as much as 30 per cent--one third--of their previous take-home. The cut comes through reductionsin hours, loss of overtime pay, and other means---when it is not a total pay cut in the form of a layoff notice.
"At the same time, the cost of living stays 50 per cent above the 1941 level...
"CIO's wage case therefore, as spearheaded by President Murray and all CIO unions, is a demand for restoration of a wage cut. What CIO seeks is a restoration of the take-home lost due to cutbacks in hours and the loss of overtime...."

Advance (ACW-CIO), 10-1-45. "Labor's Wage Demands." "...The hysterical opposition of big business, its newspapers and its Congressmen in the last two weeks to the demands of the auto workers of Detroit for a 30 per cent wage increase has served to dramatize a fact recognized by all concerned: that Detroit is the first major testing ground of our postwar life."
"The intense interest on all sides is accountable by the fact that the interests of all labor, the wage demands of electrical, oil, office, government, rubber, steel and clothing workers will be much nearer to realization if the auto workers get their demands and infinitely more difficult if they fail.
"Failure of the auto workers to achieve their demands will stiffen the spines of employers all over the nation. Success for the auto workers means inevitably an improved living standard for all....."....

Steel Labor (11-'45). "Avoid Another Depression!" by Philip Murray, President, USA-CIO. "The steel industry sets the pattern of wages throughout all industry. Hence, the frozen steel wages during the height of prosperity in the nineteen twenties were a major contributing factor to the devastating depression that the nation suffered in the early thirties. [The article goes on to give wage history in the twenties and thirties, and the depression.]
"Why did it happen? Ill economic winds were blowing from several directions during the twenties, and they all contributed to the depression. One of these ill winds was the wage policy of steel, because frozen steel wages kept wages down throughout the whole of American industry."
"The increased profits did not go into wages, where they could be spent for goods and services. These excess steel profits did not go into purchasing power to keep the wheels of industry turning. No. They went into dividends, working capital, paying off debt. And the wheels of industry slowed down, and almost came to a complete stop."
"This must not happen again!"...
"The way to avoid another big depression is to institute a general increase in steel of two dollars a day that will raise purchasing power of steel workers. And, with similar increases in other industries, the purchasing power of the nation will be raised."...

United Rubber Worker (Oct. '45). URWA-CIO's new policy on wages and hours: The URWA seeks industry-wide consideration of its wage and hours proposal, which is outlined as follows: [(1) wage increase of 30¢ per hour; (2) a basic thirty hour week; (3) time and one-half compensation for hours worked in excess of 6 hours per day and 30 hours per week; (4) time and one-half for Saturday work; (5) double time for work performed on Sundays and six designated holidays; (6) straight time pay for six designated holidays when not worked; (7) 10¢ per hour night shift differential for night shift work.]
"To spread employment, it is absolutely necessary that the hours of work per week be reduced."....

WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS

"In a setting even more impressive than the first United Nations Conference, the most representative gathering of the world's peoples ever assembled began sessions in Paris...
"More than 70 million workers organized in some 133 national and international labor bodies are represented by close to 300 delegates at this world parliament of labor... (CIO News, 10-1-45, art. by Len De Caux)

"A permanent World Federation of Trade Unions, representing 75 million workers in 55 countries, was established early this month in Paris and was promptly hailed as the most powerful unifying force for the hope and peace of the world.
"While the Council of Ministers of the Big Five governments, meeting at the same time in London, adjourned without result, the world labor parley adopted a constitution and set forth a program which calls for a fighting organization, for the improvement and elevation of workers' standards all over the globe, a relentless war against fascism and for labor's participation in the making of the peace....."....
"Only the American Federation of Labor is still outside the world family of labor, but the constitution was so drafted, with the approval of the CIO delegation, that room was left for AFL to join the moment it elects to do so.
[Purposes, as set forth in constitution]: [To support a powerful and effective international organization...; to assist workers in undeveloped countries to build their trade unions; to continue the struggle for extermination of all fascist forms of government and all manifestations of fascism...; to combat the causes of war... "Declared itself the rallying point in the common struggle of trade unions of all countries and pledged a united front"on a program to include: a fight on "all encroachments on economic and social rights of the workers and on democratic liberties, to seek satisfaction of the need of the workers for the security of full employment, and to pursue the progressive improvement of wages, hours and working and living conditions, and full and adequate protection against sickness, accident, old age, and unemployment."
"To give the smaller nations greater representation, a 26-person executive committee was approved, with three representatives from Russia, three for the U. S. and Canada, and two each for Great Britian and France." [Paris will be the headquarters; executive committee may meet elsewhere. Recommended that the executive committee seek representation for WFTU in an advisory capacity on the United Nations Economic and Social Council when such a body is formed.]
(See Advance, 10-15-45, for full account of WFTU, including resolutions addopted at closing sessions.)

WOMAN LABOR

United Automobile Workers-CIO policy.

"Seniority rights of women members must receive the same kind of protection and backing by local unions as those of any other member, Pres. Thomas warned recently in a letter to all local unions and Internatl Exec. Board members.
"'At a time when many managements are using every means at their command to lay women off out of line with their seniority and refuse to rehire them on the basis of their seniority, it is doubly important that the union rigidly enforce our seniority contract provisions. Unless this is done, our basic seniority structure is weakened. If management is successful in disregarding seniority rights of women workers now, they will be in a stronger position to disregard seniority rights of other workers later on." [Pres. Thomas cited instances in which laxness on the part of local unions had resulted in discrimnatory layoffs of women...warned locals against any kind of severance pay proposals by management, which are merely devices "to buy off women's seniority."
(Un. Auto Wk. Oct. 1-45)

Woman Labor (continued)

"Equal rights amendment"

CIO News (10-1-45): CIO, testifying against the bill, called the amendment a "hoax advanced by a small group of women who live in an atmosphere of personal security..." "There are more mundane but more important tasks which face American women than sponsoring fine-sounding constitutional amendments with respect to equality...There is the job of strengthening existing laws with respect to meal periods, maternity leave and industrial working conditions. There is the basic job of removing economic discrimination against women who work by a strong equal pay bill"...

United Electrical, Radio & Machine workers(CIO), registered opposition "of the UE's 750,000 workers under contract, of whom at least 300,000 are women." "Passage of the Equal Rights Amendment would be a detriment to the health and working conditions of women in our industries, and is emphatically opposed by UE."..."The membership of the UE has over a period of years fought energetically for legislation which would take into account the special needs of women. The Equal Rightw Amendment completely eradicates that legislation." [The CIO is working for passage for an Equal Pay for Equal Work bill "which gives real protection for women in industry."] (UE News, 10-6,45)

"Elimination of wage differentials based on sex by an employer of more than eight persons engaged in interstate commerce..." was advocated by Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach...The AFL Endorsed the objectives of the legislation."
(Rich. Labor Hefald 11-2-45)

LABOR ON TAX POLICY

The AFL Executive Council "believes immediate action by Congress to reduce taxes is imperative...[As a temporary measure prefers the Treasury plan.] [Strongly opposes any attempt to reduce the so-called "luxury" taxes at this time.] [Serves notice on Congress that it will press for prompt revision of personal income tax exemptions.] "We urge that these exemptions be restored to their pre-war level of $2,000 for a married person or head of a family; $1,000 for single persons and $500 for each dependent."....
(Rich. Lab. Her. 10-26-45)

CIO, represented by Clifford McAvoy, UE's Washington representative, told the Senate Finance Committee "that the tax measure passed by the House provides 'huge windfalls to the richest corporations and wealthiest individuals.'" "A tax program to take the heavy burden offlower paid groups and small businessmen was proposed instead by McAvoy. "CIO recommended increase of exemptions for single individuals to $1,000 and for married couples to $2,000, while maintaining credits of $500 each for children and other dependents."...
(UE News, 10-20-45; CIO News 10-22-45)

Labor X

VIRGINIA STATE COUNCIL NEWS LETTER

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY BY VA. STATE CIO ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Number 31 December 6, 1945

Brother R. Wray Alt, Int'l Representative for IWA is now in the Grace Hospital in Richmond, Virginia to be operated on as a result of being struck by a car while crossing the street in Richmond last month. It will not be a serious operation and we hope to see him around again shortly.

Brother Archie McWilliams, Special Representative for IWA will not be with the Woodworkers after December 15th due to the necessity of cutting down of their staff on account of loss of per capita tax due to reconversion. Brother Alt will take over Brother McWilliams duties in this area.

A new Local of State County & Municipal Workers of America will be chartered in the very near future for the Custodians, Maids and Maintancence employees of the Richmond, Virginia Schools. A majority of these workers have already signed up and a charter will be applied for the later part of this week. The Richmond, Va. City employees of the Dept. of Public Works, Dept. of Public Utilities and the Dept. of Parks are fast joining Local 675 SCMWA Committees have been set up and are now working on getting a working agreement with the City Administration. Brother Rex Koldow, Field Representative for SCMWA is in charge of this organizational drive and is doing a fine job.

Brother Robert Weinstein, National Sec-Treas. of the State County & Municipal Workers of America will visit the CIO Regional Office at Richmond, Virginia, Friday and Saturday Dec. 7th & 8th in regards to the possibilities of organizing all the State and City employees in the State of Virginia.

Brother Loyd P. Vaughan, CIO Field Representative has filed a petition for a strike vote for LIU 1274 Candy Workers, Lynchburg, Virginia, This Company, The Harris Woodson Candy Company has refused to recognize the Union and also refused to put a War Labor Board Directive Order into effect.

Virginia CIO Regional Director, Ernest B. Pugh is now in Washington, D, C. Attending the Secretary of Labor's annual Labor Conference.

Brothers Boyd E. Payton, President of the State Council and Robert A. Johnson VCPAC Director went to New York last week to confer with the heads of CIO-PAC and NCPAC regarding the Congressional elections coming up in Virginia in 1946.

The State General Assembly meets January 9th, 1946. We must be already and watch them close for any anti-labor bills and if any do show up we must all contact our Senators and Representatives at once to vote against them.

The writer along with a committee of members of Local 179 UOPWA from the Richmond office of the Southern Aid Society, (a insurance company) made a trip to South Boston, Ringgold, Danville, Martinsville and Chatham, Virginia, Saturday and Sunday, Dec. 1 & 2 contacting employees of this Company in regards to their coming election Jan. 3rd, 1946. All employees outside of the City of Richmond will vote by mail.

Congress through our Southern Republican-Democrat Congressmen are out to pass anti-labor legislation to try and break labor unions by taking away our right to strike which is the only weapon that the worker has when any employer refuses to recognize a just grievance. If in the past we had been unable to strike we would now be working for 50¢ a day and 12 hours a day. The right to strike has built up our standard of living to where it is today, the highest in the world.
WE MUST ACT FAST, TODAY, TOMORROW MAY BE TO LATE. EVERYBODY MEMBERS AND NON-MEMBERS MUST WRITE TO THEIR CONGRESSMEN ASKING THEM TO VOTE AGAINST ANY AND ALL SUCH LEGISLATION.

DO IT TODAY

SEND IN NEWS FROM YOUR LOCAL.

WE WANT TO HEAR FROM YOU.

Fraternally yours,

T. D. du Cuennois

T.D.du Cuennois
Editor

SEND IN NEWS

CIO-PAC NEWS SERVICE

VOL. 1 — 259 — DECEMBER 22, 1945 — No. 1

IUC Merger Features N. J. CIO-PAC Activity

(This is the first in a series of articles released by the CIO Political Action Committee dealing with labor's political action in various parts of the nation. It is PAC's belief that a thorough understanding of national political affairs can be gained only from a thorough understanding of local and state political affairs. The first report, written by Carl Holderman, New Jersey PAC Director, deals with PAC and New Jersey.)

By CARL HOLDERMAN
Director, PAC, New Jersey

The New Jersey CIO-PAC enters 1946, a key political year, faced with the clear responsibilties for electing Congressmen who will speak and act in the interests of New Jersey's great industrial population. This is a big job for a state which has been habitually dominated by the non-industrial vote in all but three of the state's 14 Congressional districts.

Two recent events reveal that PAC has more than a fighting chance to swing the balance in the coming year. One of them was the November 6 mid-term election of a new Congressman to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Rep. D. Lane Powers (R) in the fourth Congressional District. The other is the merger of the PAC with the New Jersey Industrial Union Council at the annual Conventions of both groups in December.

While the labor candidate in the special election was defeated, figures reveal that PAC and the New Jersey Independent Citizens League, a progressive non-labor group, wield the balance of power there. In a three-way contest, the Republican candidate received 36,000 votes, the Democratic candidate, 26,000 votes, and the labor-endorsed candidate running on an Independent ticket, 12,000 votes. The implications of this result are that either party will have to take heed of PAC's demands for a liberal candidate if its hopes to win in the 1946 contest for this office.

UP TO PAC

Whether the two parties will do so depends upon PAC activity from now on. So far, their thinking, as indicated by trial baloons that have been thrown out in the way of gubernatorial candidates, runs to the usual cliches of New Jersey elections.

All of this, coupled with the refusal of the Truman Administration to fight for the excellent program it proposed and the opposition of the state Republican administration, has made the CIO membership more alert to political action as a means of correcting abuses. Therefore, the merger of the PAC and the State Industrial Union Council comes at a strategic time.

At the county level, this will mean that the local industrial union councils in the eight key industrial centers of the state can keep PAC activities going on a year-round basis from registration of voters straight through to getting out the vote on Election Day. We will be in a better condition to overcome the lapse in political activity which, under a separate PAC, was prone to take place in the months after election.

Indeed, the setbacks we experienced this past November 6 were all traceable to lapses in political activity and organization during elections. If, with three intensive weeks of work just before the election, the Essex County PAC could effect a reduction in the customary majority for the Vanderbilt machine from 40,000 to 23,000 it is likely that a program beginning with registrations last Spring and continuing with ward and precinct organization could have swung the entire election in favor of liberal candidates.

In the Fourth Congressional District, the three brief weeks were not enough to mobilize PAC's strength which had been ours in the Roosevelt campaign — and certainly not enough to organize scattered towns and villages in Burlington County. In Camden, ship building center, despite the fact that PAC organization has sound roots in neighborhood organization which has brought out the vote in all elections since 1943, still the lapse in political activity during the dull months was reflected in the loss of Giles Frazier, one of CIO's two Assemblymen from Camden County.

The decision to integrate PAC into the Industrial Union Council set-up enables us to put these lessons into practice.

Benson Calls For Wage Increases

(Continuing its policy of bringing to the labor press articles by leading authorities on issues of current importance, the CIO Political Action Committee presents an article by Elmer Benson, ex-governor and U. S. Senator from Minnesota and now Chairman, Executive Council, of the National Citizens Political Action Committee. Mr. Benson writes as an ex-farmer and ex-banker on why the maintenance of take-home pay is so vital for not labor alone, but for all America.)

AMERICA'S STAKE IN TAKE-HOME PAY

By Elmer A. Benson
Chairman, Executive Council
National Citizens Political Action Committee

The future is bright.

America has the resources, the plants, the farms, the manpower, the skills and the managerial "know how" to produce plenty for all of our citizens.

That is the fundamental truth which the progressive political organizations and the great trade unions have been repeating and repeating in recent months and years. It is not only true, but is an expression of the confidence of good American citizens in the ability of our country, our people, and our democratic processes.

Contrasted with this view, we have the expressions of the most reactionary and powerful elements of American big business that we cannot expect to have full production and full employment, that we must settle for a "high level of employment."

These great interests insist that America's trade unions are performing a disservice to the farmer, to the veteran, and to the "consumer," by pressing demands for the maintenance of "take-home pay."

They will not succeed.

America's farmers have learned the fundamental truth that when the industrial worker suffers a cut in his "take-home" pay, the farmers' prices go down, their products are less in demand, and full farm production becomes an impossibility. We cannot escape the fact that a family with more money is going to buy more things.

HOODWINK SOLDIERS

The long campaign of American industry to contrast the wages of workers in war plants with those of the men in the foxholes, as a means of driving a wedge between the fighters on the battlefronts and the workers on the home front, is boomeranging. America's soldiers are returning today to receive offers of less "take-home" pay from industry than they received as underpaid enlisted men in the Army, Navy and Marine corps.

The private with a wife and two children received a minimum of $128 a month in take home pay. At the same time,—at the peak of war prosperity—one out of three American workers was receiving from 10 to 30% less "take home" pay than these underpaid G.I.'s. Today our veterans receive similar offers.

Big industry has declared that the workers are "unreasonable" in their demands for wage increases. The men who make these statements for industry are men whose pay runs from $100 to $200 an hour even when they sleep. Their children will eat no less, just because the war is over.

Hillman Announces New Staff Appointments

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Creation of a CIO Political Action Committee Youth Division and the appointment of an additional PAC field representative in the South were announced this week by CIO-PAC Chairman Sidney Hillman.

Miss Charmion Kerr of New York City will head the youth branch, Mr. Hillman said, and will concentrate on working with groups in high schools, colleges and farm, religious, and international youth organizations throughout the country. Her contact with these organizations is expected to spur interest in the CIO and its political action work among an age-group which will shortly assume the active duties of citizenship.

Mr. Hillman announced the appointment of Daniel A. Powell of Memphis, Tennessee ,as a Southern field representative. Mr. Powell will work under Paul Christopher, National PAC field representative for the South. He will work through the existing PAC structure within the industrial union councils as a field organizer.

Formerly Assistant District Information Executive of the Memphis OPA office, Powell has been associated with various publishing companies and newspapers throughout the South.

PAC Starts New Pamphlet Group

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Designed to attract as large an audience as possible for CIO Political Action Committee educational materials, CIO-PAC Chairman Sidney Hillman announced this week the formation of a PAC Pamphlet-of-the-Month Club for subscribers inside as well as outside the ranks of labor.

Co-incident with Mr. Hillman's announcement was the publication of a new PAC pamphlet, "The Road to Freedom—Higher Basic Wages and Salaries," outlining in detail the need for immediate wage increases and industry"s abilit to meet them. Circulation of the pamphlet, written by Joseph Gaer, Director of PAC Publications, and illustrated by Lynd Ward and Ben Shahn, internationally known artists, is expected to reach 500,000 copies through normal CIO union channels. This figure will be far exceeded by individual subscribers who join the new PAC enterprise.

Mr. Hillman said that for an annual subscription of $1 or more subscribers would not only be entitled to the regular PAC pamphlets, but would receive all posters, leaflets, and a series of special reports, many of which would treat specific Congressional districts.

FACTS FOR ALL

"In initiating the PAC Pamphlet-of the Month Club," Mr. Hillman said, 'we aim to bring to millions of Americans information and facts on the vital issues which now face our country. In the past months we have issued 22 million pieces of literature on such important issues as full employment, the 65-75 cent hourly minimum wage, improved unemployment insurance benefits and an international organization for world peace.

"In the months ahead we shall focus our attention on these as well as such subjects as housing, improved health facilities for all, the MVA and other proposed river valley developments and a Federal education program."

In making the Pamphlet-of-the-Month Club announcement, Mr. Hillman said that subscribers may write directly to the National PAC office, 205 East 42nd Street, N. Y. 17, N. Y. and direct service will be established.

Hate Campaign Decried In Detroit Election

(The recent municipal election in Detroit, industrial empire of the United States, in which UAW Vice President Richard T. Frankensteen was defeated in the mayoralty race captured the interests of all Americans, both within and outside the ranks of labor. Great lessons were learned in that election. To bring to the workers of America some of the chief experiences, the CIO Political Action Committee is presenting, in serialized form, a report on the Detroit election, written by Irving Richter, National UAW Legislative Representative, who was on the Detroit scene throughout the campaign. The first of Mr. Richter's reports follows. Ed's Note)

By IRVING RICHTER
National UAW Legislative Representative

Behind the large vote — about 216,000 — for candidate Richard T. Frankensteen in the recent Detroit mayoralty campaign there lies one development which it is difficult to over-estimate. This is the growth of an independent political group by labor. In the city of Detroit during the months of July through October, 1945, the CIO built a solid political organization.

While working in cooperation with the Democratic Party, the CIO-PAC of Wayne County furnished the organizational and financial leadership of the campaign. In fact, the campaign demonstrated that in Wayne County labor is the backbone and the most active element within the Democratic Party.

LABOR UNITY

The campaign demonstrated also that labor unity in Detroit—unity within the CIO and unity of the CIO with other trade unions—is an essential prerequisite for electing a labor or progressive candidate. The AFL Teamsters and Streetcar Men's Union played a very active role against the PAC-endorsed candidates.

It may be safely stated, nowever, that a great, perhaps an unprecedented amount of unity within the CIC was achieved during the campaign. The election of George Edwards, a UAW-CIO member, as head of the Council, and the splendid showing of CIO-backed Councilmanic candidates Hill and Doll, as well as Frankensteen's showing, would have been impossible without the unity shown by all CIO unions.

Despite the gains we made in terms of political experience, we must face th fact that the Detroit mayoralty election was an important victory for reaction. Yes, and a victory for fascism. This is the warning we must keep fresh in our memories as we review the election.

In Detroit was American fascism and Mayor Jeffries' campaign committee alone, which put into practice the divide and conquer technic of Hitler. The fascists in Detroit relied on the race bogey and the Communistic bogey, and religious hatred, to make suckers out of the people in Detroit.

Detroit will suffer in the future as a result of this political race. To get elected, Jeffries and his supporters set black against white, Jew against Gentile, factory worker against white collar worker, AFL against CIO. This bodes no good for the general welfare of the city.

The 1945 mayoralty race was not the beginning of the "race hate" program in Detroit. Two years earlier Detroit was the scene of one of the country's bloodiest struggles. The Detroit race riot of 1943 was the blaze which was fed by years of kindling by fascists such as the Black Legion, the Klu Klux Klan, Gerald L. K. Smith, the National Workers League, etc.

When General Motors arranged for Gerald L. K. Smith to come to Detroit from New Orleans to prevent the General Motors Workers from organizing, when General Motors and other corporations poured funds into Smith's coffers to divide and weaken the union, their main weapon was race hate.

Much of the 1945 hate material was patterned after the literature distributed in the plants in the late thirties to beat the CIO.

It was in this fertile field that Jeffries in 1945 sowed further seeds of hate. He did not limit himself to the Negro question, but spread hate into all other areas of the community. He used a whispering campaign, spread by telephone and personal contact. He used the press. He used the Klan. He used the fascist such as Gerald L. K. Smith. He used pamphlets. Community newspapers were expanded and some new ones created for this campaign. The radios were brought into the hate campaign. All were organized and beat a symphony of hate, hate, hate.

All of this was done with funds contributed by the auto manufacturers and other big business groups—including some rich individuals from the religious minorities most directly threatened by the hatelers.

(Another section of this report will be printed shortly. It will name specific names and present actual incidents of the hate campaign so vividly described by Mr. Richter. Look for it.)

A MESSAGE FOR THE EDITOR

This is a special message for you, Mr. Editor.

It is to keep you posted on the latest developments in the CIO Political Action Commitee News Service.

This clip sheet, the PAC News Service, marks the first new development. Heretofore, we supplied you with a bi-weekly budget of releases and special articles. After careful examination, we found that too much of our material duplicated stories printed in the National CIO press service and the commercial press.

Our aim is not to duplicate. Our aim is to give you the finest political action press materials that will be of the greatest interest to your readers and will serve as the greatest medium of political education.

With these two goals, the PAC News Service will strive to present mainly feature materials. We shall offer, as in the past, articles by leading government, labor and public personalities on the issues now facing the labor movement. We shall present specially prepared reports on the status of political action in various sections of the country, with emphasis on the political action needs in those areas. We shall present stories touching on PAC's organizational activity, several of which are included in this first issue. At times we shall offer editorial comment on the activization of the labor movement for political action.

Working in close cooperation with the national CIO, the PAC News Service will be distributed in the same mailing with the Union News Service.

This departure from our former procedure in no way affects the PAC cartoon service which will continue to be mailed regularly from New York. As in the past, you will receive a varied selection of crisp, humorous cartoons on the issues before Congress. Such celebrated artists as Ajay, Howard Sparber, Charles Keller, Ben Shahn, Bernarda Bryson and others stand ready to service you.

This brief explanation of our service and our aims are open, as in any democratic structure, to constant revision. We welcome your suggestions and comment.

ALAN REITMAN
Director, Public Relations
CIO Political Action Committee

UNION NEWS SERVICE

Congress of Industrial Organizations

President, PHILIP MURRAY; Secretary-Treasurer, JAMES B. CAREY; Vice-Presidents JOSEPH CURRAN, S. H. DALRYMPLE, ALBERT FITZGERALD, JOHN GREEN, ALLAN S. HAYWOOD, EMIL RIEVE, REID ROBINSON, FRANK ROSENBLUM, R. J. THOMAS; Publicity Director and Editor, LEN DE CAUX

Vol. X | Address all communications: Union News Service C.I.O. 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington, D. C. | December 24, 1945 | Editors are invited to reprint from this service, with or without credit. Please place the Union News Service on your exchange mailing list. | 82 | No. 52

LOOKING AHEAD

BY LEN DE CAUX

LIKE the faithless husband in search of "sympathy" from ladies other than his wife, the industrialists of America are a much "misunderstood" class of people.

What's more, they don't really want to be understood, and most of them are lucky that they aren't.

•

This reflection is prompted by an editorial in the Binghamton Sun, which whimsically proposes that our industrialists should organize union (The United Industrialists & Executives of America is the name suggested) and go on strike.

•

The industrialists of America have evidently kept their secret well, at least from the editorial writer of the Binghamton Sun.

By using the word "association" instead of "union" and the word "strike" not at all, they have concealed from him and a lot of other people the fact that they have unions and strikes of their own that are really de luxe.

•

Like the CIO members, the average industrialist is organized along industrial lines.

He has his local union, his industrial union council, his national or international union, and his national CIO.

Only he prefers to use names like trade association, chamber of commerce, Iron & Steel Institute or Automobile Manufacturers Assn., and Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers.

•

While union workers are always calling attention to their earnings, to demonstrate their need for more, the organized industrialists are do-come so accustomed to bullying and being supported by the government, that they even expect it to finance their strikes—which it is doing.

•

When union workers go on strike, they're strictly on their own. They lose their wages, they're denied even the meager dole of unemployment compensation, and they find the government's hand usually turned against them.

But not so with the United Industrialists. When they go on strike, they don't have to walk out; they just pull a swivel-chair sitdown. And a kind government provides them with enough strike benefits and unemployment compensation to maintain them in the standard of living to which they are accustomed.

It does this, under the tax laws, through the carry-back and carry-forward tax refunds, which are designed to guarantee industrialists their normal rate of profits whether they produce or not.

•

Since the war ended, the organized industrialists have struck more often, longer, on a larger scale and against more people than organized labor has ever dreamed of doing.

By withholding consumers' goods from the market until the excess profits tax is repealed, they have for months been striking against the whole American people.

In industry after industry, they have also been holding up reconversion by striking for higher prices, through the lifting of OPA ceilings.

And the present labor strikes

Superduper Seniority Rapped

THE attempt of Selective Service Director Hershey to give veterans super-seniority was rejected this week by Arbiter Dudley E. Whiting, Detroit, in the case of the Dow Chemical Co. and Local 804, CIO Auto Workers. This is one of a series of arbiters' decisions upholding the CIO, which maintains that veterans shall be given seniority equal to their time in the service.

Selective Service advocates that veterans bump workers with greater seniority, doing them an ill service, because such procedure would set them as a class apart and would not offer them any protection after the year's employment, that is guaranteed them under the act, expires.

LAW IS CLEAR

Referring to Selective Service's interpretation of the law, Whiting ruled:

"Since the statute itself is perfectly clear and unambiguous, it would be highly improper and contrary to accepted rules of statutory construction to distort its language to concur with the executive construction of the act made by Natl. Hdq. of the Selective Service System.

"Without the use by Congress of specific language to say so, I cannot believe that, by the reemployment provision of this act, it is intended to rehabilitate the veteran at the expense of other and older industrial workers (in point of seniority)."

The arbiter took occasion to rap the decision of Federal Judge Abruzzo, Brooklyn, N. Y., upholding super-seniority, saying: "I cannot accept the decision . . . Since it is not a court of last resort, I am not bound thereby."

Copies of the Whiting decision can be obtained from Meyer Bernstein, CIO Veterans Committee, 718 Jackson Place, Washington 6, D. C.

Failure To Pay Striking Vets Benefits Blasted

THE CIO has joined with two veteran organizations in protesting to Veterans Administrator Bradley against the Michigan Unemployment Compensation Board ruling that General Motors' and other strikers shall not receive unemployment compensation. Under the GI Bill a veteran is entitled to unemployment compensation—"readjustment allowance" — of $20 for 25 weeks. The letter said:

"The Michigan ruling does, in effect, prevent the men who fought the world's fight for freedom from fighting their own battle for a fair wage. The average veteran has little or no money to meet the needs of food and shelter for his family when he is forced to strike.

"Further, the fact that several States, such as N. Y., Penna., Tenn. and others, offer unemployment compensation to civilians who are on strike over a certain period makes the practice of not granting unemployment compensation to veterans who are in the same position a discriminating practice against veterans.

"By approving the Michigan ruling, the Veterans Administration places itself in the position of depriving veterans in dire need of any kind of Government help or compensation."

The Natl. Conference of Union Labor Legionnaires and the Army and Navy Union joined the Natl. CIO Community Services Committee in lodging the protest with the VA head, at the same time asserting that they would urge Congress to change the GI Bill provision.

General Bradley replied that an appeal could be filed with the VA against the Michigan ruling, and that when Congress is asked to change the GI Bill provision the VA will furnish "upon request such information as may be available."

U. S. Mail Denied Merchant Fleet

San Francisco Port Agent James Drury of the CIO Natl. Maritime Union this week roundly condemned Army, Navy and War Shipping Administration officials responsible for a decision to cease transporting mail to men of the merchant marine now overseas.

"There might be a slight measure of logic in this callous cutting off of merchant seamen from getting mail from their wives and families if mail service by air and ship was entirely discontinued," Drury said. "But this is not the case. Thousands of our troops are overseas, still waiting for ships to bring them home. Merchant seamen man those ships, and to refuse to service them while servicing GIs in the same areas can be nothing more than provocation."

Oil Hearings Recess For Negotiations

HEARINGS on the wage demands of the CIO Oil [illegible] that the huge profits made by the oil industry during wartime put the oil companies in a position

For The Record

STEEL PACT OK'S RIGHT TO STRIKE

FULL-PAGE ads by the American Iron & Steel Institute have been belaboring the tune that the CIO United Steelworkers "haven't got the right" to strike the steel industry, which has flatly refused the union's request for a $2-a-day wage increase.

The following resolution, passed unanimously at the recent Steelworkers' Wage Policy Committee meeting at Pittsburgh, outlines clearly the union's position:

1. The major steel companies in this country have banded together in a strong and well-financed propaganda campaign to deceive the American public into the view that a strike by the United Steelworkers would be a violation of its contracts with these companies.

2. This campaign is an effort to perpetrate upon the public a legal hoax. The companies have wilfully concealed from the public the following facts with respect to the contracts and their background:

a. Each and every contract between the union and the major steel companies contains a clause permitting the union to reopen the contract for a general wage increase upon a change in national wage policy. The union has served notice under each of these contracts in accordance with these clauses.

b. These wage reopening clauses are based upon the following background:

(1) In the Steel Wage Case decided in November, 1944, the WLB explicitly declared that it was not closing the wage question but retained the power to reconsider it.

(2) In a Directive of February 25, 1945, the WLB, in fixing the termination date for the contracts with the steel employers as October 15, 1946, again expressly provided that the matter of a general wage increase would be reopened whenever a change in the national wage policy occurred.

c. A change in national wage policy has been announced and the WLB, in a unanimous resolution, has expressly recognized that the union is free to bargain with respect to a general wage increase.

d. Under the terms of its contract, the union may now exercise all of the rights and remedies which would be available to it in bargaining for a new contract with respect to a general wage increase. These rights and remedies include the right to strike.

well, at least from the editorial writer of the Binghamton Sun.

By using the word "association" instead of "union" and the word "strike" not at all, they have concealed from him and a lot of other people the fact that they have unions and strikes of their own that are really de luxe.

•

Like the CIO members, the average industrialist is organized along industrial lines.

He has his local union, his industrial union council, his national or international union, and his national CIO.

Only he prefers to use names like trade association, chamber of commerce, Iron & Steel Institute or Automobile Manufacturers Assn., and Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers.

•

While union workers are always calling attention to their earnings, to demonstrate their need for more, the organized industrialists are doing everything they can to conceal theirs.

In fact, they regard any "prying into their books" as the worst thing that could happen to their case for higher profits.

•

When it comes to going on strike, the United Industrialists of America really do things in style—and so smoothly that most people don't even know they're on strike.

Organized labor made a no-strike pledge during the war, but not organized industry.

The latter struck often, it struck hard, and it struck against the government, by simply holding up production until its profit demands were granted.

•

Now that the war is over, the organized industrialists have benefits and unemployment compensation to maintain them in the standard of living to which they are accustomed.

It does this, under the tax laws, through the carry-back and carry-forward tax refunds, which are designed to guarantee industrialists their normal rate of profits whether they produce or not.

•

Since the war ended, the organized industrialists have struck more often, longer, on a larger scale and against more people than organized labor has ever dreamed of doing.

By withholding consumers' goods from the market until the excess profits tax is repealed, they have for months been striking against the whole American people.

In industry after industry, they have also been holding up reconversion by striking for higher prices, through the lifting of OPA ceilings.

And the present labor strikes should more properly be called industry strikes against labor to cut wages, showing as they do the employers' preference to stop production rather than grant the increases necessary to maintain the workers' take-home pay.

•

But the crowning irony in the government financing of industrialists' strikes against itself and against the people, is that the government and the taxpayers are even paying for their strike propaganda.

The hundreds of thousands of dollars now being spent by the Iron & Steel Institute, General Motors and other corporations for full-page ads to mislead the public are paid for by the public out of money which would otherwise go to the government in taxes.

Referring to Selective Service's interpretation of the law, Whiting ruled:

"Since the statute itself is perfectly clear and unambiguous, it would be highly improper and contrary to accepted rules of statutory construction to distort its language to concur with the executive construction of the act made by Natl. Hdq. of the Selective Service System.

"Without the use by Congress of specific language to say so, I cannot believe that, by the reemployment provision of this act, it is intended to rehabilitate the veteran at the expense of other and older industrial workers (in point of seniority)."

The arbiter took occasion to rap the decision of Federal Judge Abruzzo, Brooklyn, N. Y., upholding super-seniority, saying: "I cannot accept the decision . . . Since it is not a court of last resort, I am not bound thereby."

Copies of the Whiting decision can be obtained from Meyer Bernstein, CIO Veterans Committee, 718 Jackson Place, Washington 6, D. C.

SKF Strike Is Settled

A two-and-a-half month strike at SKF Industries, Inc., in Philadelphia ended Dec. 15 when 3,000 workers represented by the CIO United Steelworkers approved a six-point settlement, reached after CIO Pres. Philip Murray wired SKF Pres. William L. Batt asking him to resume negotiations with the union.

Terms of the settlement included withdrawal of charges of unfair labor practices against the company; withdrawal by the company of a $2 million damage suit against the union, its officers and members; resumption of grievance procedure; and no discrimination against strikers. It was also agreed that on the fourth day after the workers return.

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Oil Hearings Recess For Negotiations

HEARINGS on the wage demands of the CIO Oil Workers Union before the Government fact-finding panel for the oil industry recessed this week until Jan. 7, pending further negotiations between the union and the companies.

Postponement of the hearings was requested by the company and agreed to by the union, following the announcement by Dr. Frank Graham, panel chairman, of the policy to be followed in making wage recommendations.

The panel's statement declared that any wage increases recommended would be determined on either of two bases: (1) Those which can be paid without any increase in existing price ceilings, and (2) those which may be used as a basis for a price increase.

"If the panel finds it necessary, in its judgment, to inquire into the issue of ability to pay wage increases without securing price increases, then it is to inquire into the profits and earnings position of the employer," the statement declared.

It has been the union's position, since its wage demands were first announced several months ago, that the huge profits made by the oil industry during wartime put the oil companies in a position of being able to pay the wage raise asked by the oil workers, without a price increase, and that, therefore, an inquiry into profits and the company's ability to pay should be considered in determining a wage increase.

The issue on what basis the panel was going to make its wage recommendations was presented at the opening of the panel hearings, Dec. 17, by union attorneys.

Lindsay P. Walden, general counsel for the Oil Workers, and CIO Asst. General Counsel Eugene Cotton, argued that unless this was made clear, the findings of the panel would be "meaningless," as the companies could simply reply that without a price increase, they were unable to give the wage increases that the panel might recommend.

Any increase that may be recommended by the panel which is to be used as a basis for seeking price relief, the panel stated, "must receive the approval of the Wage Stabilization Board."

The oil panel's statement was issued Friday morning, the next day after President Truman's statement declaring that fact finding boards have the authority to examine the books of the employer, but had been prepared before the President's statement was issued, the panel's chairman said.

Union Accepts Sinclair Offer

Pres. O. A. Knight of the CIO Oil Workers Union announced this week that an 18% wage offer made by Sinclair Oil had been accepted by the union. The wage boost, which in general is equivalent to 22½c an hour, breaks the Standard Oil 15% wage formula, Knight said.

In the 70-year history of its monopoly domination of the oil industry, Standard Oil has always set the wage pattern, the union stated. Standard Oil of New Jersey announced the 15% upward adjustment in basic scales last September and several major oil companies immediately followed suit.

The Oil Workers rejected the formula and conducted a nationwide strike for maintenance of take-home pay as the industry reverted from the 48-hour week to 40 hours.

The 18% increase will be incorporated in the Sinclair nationwide agreement running until May 31, 1946, together with a union responsibility clause barring strikes and providing machinery for handling violations.

New Name For Paper

The CIO Paper Workers Organizing Committee will become the United Paperworkers of America Jan. 1, the union announced this week. CIO Vice-Pres. Allan S. Haywood is chairman of the Paperworkers; Frank Grasso is director, and Harry D. Sayre is secretary-treasurer.

they would urge Congress to change the GI Bill provision.

General Bradley replied that an appeal could be filed with the VA against the Michigan ruling, and that when Congress is asked to change the GI Bill provision the VA will furnish "upon request such information as may be available."

from the public the following facts with respect to the contracts and their background:

a. Each and every contract between the union and the major steel companies contains a clause permitting the union to reopen the contract for a general wage increase upon a change in national wage policy. The union has served notice under each of these contracts in accordance with these clauses.

b. These wage reopening clauses are based upon the following background:

(1) In the Steel Wage Case decided in November, 1944, the WLB explicitly declared that it was not closing the wage question but retained the power to reconsider it.

(2) In a Directive of February 25, 1945, the WLB, in fixing the termination date for the contracts with the steel employers as October 15, 1946, again expressly provided that the matter of a general wage increase would be reopened whenever a change in the national wage policy occurred.

c. A change in national wage policy has been announced and the WLB, in a unanimous resolution, has expressly recognized that the union is free to bargain with respect to a general wage increase.

d. Under the terms of its contract, the union may now exercise all of the rights and remedies which would be available to it in bargaining for a new contract with respect to a general wage increase. These rights and remedies include the right to strike.

3. The no-strike clause in the contracts which the companies have so blatantly misrepresented does not surrender the right to strike with respect to general wage increases but deals only with strikes concerning grievances and matters subject to arbitration. A general wage increase is not subject to the grievance and arbitration machinery provided in the contract.

4. Despite the fact that the union has meticulously adhered to the terms of the contract and will continue to do so, the companies have wilfully repudiated their solemn obligations under the terms of the contract to engage in bargaining with respect to the requested general wage increase.

5. The true design of the steel companies is plain. Using the false charge that the union is violating its contracts as a pretext, the companies seek to conceal the fact that they themselves have refused to bargain in accordance with their obligations under the contract. But their self-righteous arrogance goes further than this. Under the cover of pious pronouncements about the sanctity of contracts, they now threaten to achieve their long-standing objective of violating their contractual commitments with respect to check-off and maintenance of membership. This campaign is merely a smoke screen behind which Messrs. Grace and his associates hope to restore the steel industry to the open-shop citadel which it was in the 1920's.

Therefore, be it resolved:

1. That the union is now fully within its rights under the contracts to strike concerning a general wage increase.

2. That the campaign of the titans of steel is a maneuver to conceal from the American public the justice of the union's demand for a general wage increase.

3. That any attempt by the employers to repudiate their obligations under their contracts is a violation of such contracts and a contemptuous disregard of commitments solemnly undertaken.

WE FOOT THE BILL

When big corporations reject collective bargaining and provoke industrial stoppages, they can rely on the government and the taxpayers (which includes you and me and the workers they are fighting) to carry them through.

Not only are they guaranteed a normal rate of profit, whether they produce or not, through the carry-back and carry-forward provisions of the tax laws, but John Q. Public pays—and plenty—for the publication of their propaganda on a scale which labor cannot even dream of affording.

Lately, for example, General Motors and the American Iron & Steel Institute have been placing full-page advertisements in all the major newspapers of the country, attacking the unions and completely misrepresenting the issues.

To give you a small idea of the cost of this type of propaganda, Transradio press service reports that General Motors spent $96,000 for its December 15 advertisement alone.

And who foots the bill? More than 85% of the cost comes out of the U. S. Treasury and the pockets of American taxpayers, since advertising is considered a legitimate business cost and money can be diverted for it which would otherwise be paid out in taxes.

But what about the character of this propaganda for which the government pays and which leaves a one-sided impression in the public's mind, since unions have not got the millions necessary to answer ad for ad?

The Iron & Steel Institute is pulling a legal hoax on the public by alleging in its full-page ads that the strike called by the CIO United Steelworkers for Jan. 14 is in violation of its contracts with the steel companies.

The facts which expose this hoax are that all steel union contracts involved have a clause permitting the union to reopen the contract for a general wage increase upon a change in national wage policy, and due notice has been served by the union in strict compliance with its contracts.

From every legal and contractual angle, the union is now free to exercise all its usual rights, including the right to strike, in bargaining for a new contract with respect to a general wage increase.

The Steelworkers have explained their position fully, knocking the companies' misrepresentations into a cocked hat. They have released their answer to the press, but naturally it does not get so much space as full-page ads paid for by multi-million dollar corporations out of money that should go to taxes.

Similarly, General Motors has been running full-page ads, crudely distorting the facts about auto wages and the union's position.

According to Walter Reuther, head of the GM Department of UAW-CIO, three of five points in the Dec. 15 GM ad are "radically falsified," the fourth is "incompletely stated" and only one, the fifth, is accurate.

Points one and two, the UAW says, are based on the assumption that there will be a 45 to 48-hour week in postwar GM. Even if this were true, the union would not accept it—because that would mean selling out at least 50,000 veterans and other workers who would be unemployed as the result of the longer hours.

Point three of the GM ad is based on the corporation's offer of a "cost-of-living" raise of 13.5%. This, the UAW says, would mean a hi-jacking operation on the public in the form of added prices on cars.

Point four (dealing with possible take-home) is similarly based on a false assumption—that wartime earnings went up higher than they did, that they continued through 1945, and is also based on the proposed 45 to 48-hour work week.

GM RESUMES NEGOTIATIONS WITH UAW AFTER TRUMAN SAYS 'SHOW BOOKS'

FORCED into an untenable position after President Truman in a surprise move said that employers should submit their books to fact-finding boards in wage disputes, General Motors resumed negotiations with the CIO Auto Workers Dec. 21 in Washington, where union and management representatives had come to appear before such a board.

UAW Vice-Pres. Walter Reuther had told the board that the union would not enter into any collusion with GM to get increased wages at the public expense and that it stood firm in its demand for a 30% pay hike, which he said the "arithmetic" of the case showed was justified.

Referred to as a member of the scrub team by Pres. R. J. Thomas of UAW, Walter Gordon Merritt, labor-hating lawyer, whose claim to infamy is that he was the company attorney in the Danbury hatter case, represented GM. He had accused Reuther of advancing "radical" and "revolutionary" ideas in collective bargaining and said that GM would withdraw from the fact-finding panel if asked to furnish the company books, a threat which failed to materialize.

Reuther had replied and demolished Merritt's arguments, and Panel Chairman Lloyd K. Garrison was telling the disputants that the board wanted a few days to decide what it should do—ostensibly trying to decide whether it should ask the company for its books.

Then an attache handed Garrison copies of President Truman's statement. Assuring the tensely hushed and crowded room that the board had not consulted with the White House about the statement, Garrison read, "The fact-finding board should unquestionably have the right to examine the . . . books where it deems necessary in order to make up its own mind as to whether a demand for an increase is justified . . ."

Call U. S. Pay Plan Inadequate

The CIO Federal Workers Union this week accused Senators who voted in favor of the Byrd amendment to the Federal pay bill of acting "in shameful disregard for the real and pressing needs of Federal workers," and said the union will now demand 30% raises when the bill goes to the House.

The union statement included figures showing that if the Byrd plan were finally adopted purchasing power of a CAF-3 employe would be $166 per year less than it was in 1941.

The union charged Senators—particularly Byrd of Va.—with acting to aid big corporations which are refusing wage increases to their own workers, but predicted that "CIO will win its battle for substantial wage adjustments" and that Senators will reverse their position.

Xmas Recess Action

(Following is the text of CIO Legislative Director Nathan E. Cowan's letter to all CIO affiliates outlining a program of Christmas recess action.

(By the time you read this, your Congressman should be home. Call on him as soon as you can with this questionnaire and return it to CIO Legislative Dept., Washington 6, D. C.)

Dear Sir and Brother:

Congressmen and Senators are home for a Christmas recess that is expected to last until Jan. 14.

This is the time to tell them face to face why it has become necessary for organized labor to strike for wage increases; how the take-home pay has gone down, how the companies have refused to bargain collectively and in many cases have been holding up production until the excess profits tax is off.

This is the time to remind them that Congress itself is also responsible for the present crisis. List the bills that should have been passed long ago—unemployment compensation, a real full employment bill (not the fake that recently passed the House), the 65c minimum wage, a permanent FEPC.

We must begin now to prepare for the all-important Congressional elections of November 1946. As a test of your Congressmen and Senators ask them to go on record against the Norton-Ellender anti-strike bill requested by President Truman (HR 4908, S 1661).

Show them the harm it would do, and how it does nothing to solve the real problem of the weekly pay envelope.

Determining Our Attitude

The attitude the Congressmen show to our delegations on the issues confronting millions of American workers will determine our attitude toward them in the forthcoming election campaign.

It is no longer sufficient for a Congressman merely to vote right. We shall judge them also on their activities in the fight for the welfare of the American people.

It is particularly important at this time to arrange joint delegations with other organizations. Congressmen need to see that labor's wage demands are supported by other sections of the community.

That support can be obtained in most instances. Be sure to let your local newspapers and radio stations know by press releases that you are going to visit your Congressman. Let them know by press release the results of the interview.

Recently, in Washington, a national conference on jobs and security was attended by representatives of over 100 organizations, among them many CIO representatives of state and city councils.

Five Immediate Issues

The meeting decided that five issues demanded immediate joint action, and the first of these issues was support of wage increases generally, as well as the 65c minimum. The other four were:

1. Opposition to anti-labor bills.

2. Emergency housing for veterans.

3. The Helen Douglas resolution (HR 404) for Big Three agreement on control of atomic energy.

4. Permanent FEPC.

The record votes on accepting the rules on the May-Arends (HR 3937) and the Hobbs bills (HR 32) are enclosed for your information (see page 12).

The following score sheet lists some of the other issues on which you should tackle Congressmen and Senators.

Please return the score sheet so that we can help you get the maximum cooperation from your Congressman.

WASHINGTON GUIDE

Your Congressman's Score

(Please return to CIO Legislative Dept., Washington 6, D. C.)

..... *(Name of Congressman)*

..... *(State)* ..... *(District)*

1. **Wages:**
a) Will you support labor's demands for substantial wage increases? .....
b) Will you support the 65c minimum wage bill with coverage and extension (S 1349, HR 3914)? .....
2. **Anti-labor:**
a) Will you oppose the Norton-Ellender (Truman) anti-strike bill (HR 4908, S 1661)? .....
b) (For Senators) Will you oppose the Hobbs anti-picketing bill recently passed by the House (HR 32)? .....
3. **Housing:**
a) Will you support the Patman bill giving veterans priority on housing (HR 4761)? .....
b) Will you support the Wagner-Ellender-Taft low-cost housing and jobs bill (S 1592)? .....
4. **FEPC:**
(a) (For Representatives) If you have not done so, will you sign the FEPC Discharge Petition (DP 4)? .....
b) Will you ask your party leadership to fight for passage of the FEPC bill (S 101, HR 2232)? .....
5. **Atomic energy and Big Three Unity:**
a) Will you suport the Douglas resolution for Big Three Unity on control of atomic energy (HR 404)? .....
6. Will you sign Discharge Petition 11 for emergency unemployment compensation? .....

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	ACTION
Anti-strike (S 1661, HR 4908)	Carries out Truman message of Dec. 3 by setting up anti-srtike apparatus.	Hearings put over to mid-January in House and Senate Labor Committee after protest by Pres. Murray.	Tell Senators and Representatives to vote against when you see them in Xmas recess.
Hobbs (HR 32)	Prohibits normal union activity such as picketing, soliciting dues, membership, etc., under guise of "anti-racketeering."	Passed House (see page 12 for record vote). Now to Senate.	Tell Senators to oppose; check Representative's vote before you call on him this week.
May-Arends (HR 3937)	Outlaws union political action; sets jail, fines for strikes in "violation of contract."	Move to bring on House floor defeated last week, but can come up again.	Tell Senators and Representatives to oppose when you see them this week.
65c wage floor (S 1349, HR 3914)	Sets minimum wages at 65c first year, then 75c, extends coverage.	Sen. Ellender (D. La.) trying filibuster in Labor Committee.	Tell Senators to work for quick passage, no phoney "compromise."
FEPC (S 101, HR 2232)	Makes FEPC permanent U. S. Govt. agency. Present agencies being liquidated now.	Stalled in House Rules Committee. Discharge Petition 4 has 157 signatures, needs 218.	Tell your Representative to sign if he hasn't already.
Polltax repeal (HR 7)	Makes it possible to retire polltax Senators and Representatives.	Passed House, stalled in Senate.	Tell your Senators to push for early action, no amendment.

CONGRESS IS HOME FOR XMAS—MAKE YOUR VISIT COUNT

Xmas Recess Action

(Continued From Col. 3)

7. Will you sign Discharge Petition 12 for abolition of the un-American Activities (Dies-Rankin) Committee? .....

8. Will you support the **new** Wagner-Murray health bill (S 1606)? .....

9. Will you support extension of OPA to keep down prices of food, rent and clothing? .....

10. **Polltax repeal** (Senators):
a) Will you vote for HR 7? .....
b) Will you vote for cloture to end filibuster? .....
c) Will you join the Senate steering committee for HR 7? .....
d) Will you oppose substitution of a constitutional amendment for HR 7? .....

..... *(Date of Interview)*

..... *(Delegation Spokesman)*

..... *(Address)*

..... *(City)* *(State)*

..... *(Union)*

..... *(Other Organizations Present)*

Nathan E. Cowan,
CIO Legislative Director.

65c Doublecross

In a quick attempted doublecross, Sen. Ellender (D., La.) tried this week to extend already overloaded employer testimony against the 65-75c wage floor bill to the point of filibustering.

Violating the canons of Senate Committee executive hearings, Ellender told the press that the Labor Committee was going to call in at least three more employer witnesses and hear them in secret.

The three would represent lumber, canning and agricultural labor—all at the 40c an hour or less wage level. To add to the doublecross, Ellender himself would select two of the employer witnesses, with the third (representing farm employers) being chosen by Sen. Ball (R., Minn.).

CIO and the newly formed liberal committee for the bill, headed by Bishop Sheil, are protesting the new stall on the bill, pointing out that there are already 1,500 printed pages of testimony, that dozens of employers have been heard, and that if anyone has been denied sufficient chance to testify, it is labor.

Both CIO and the committee are also protesting strongly against hearing the 40c an hour gang of employers in secret session.

WASHINGTON GUIDE
Published by CIO Legislative Dept.
PHILIP MURRAY, President
NATHAN COWAN, Chairman
ROBERT K. LAMB, Secretary
Editorial Committee
John Edelman **Robert K. Lamb**
C. W. Fowler, Editor **Irving Richter**

The CIO NEWS

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C., Under the Act of Aug. 24 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925.

The Tennessee Edition of The CIO NEWS, a monthly edition of the weekly newspaper of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. Individual subscription $1 a year.

$1 A YEAR, 5c A COPY—$1.50 IN CANADA

Vol. 8, No. 52 — December 24, 1945

Tennessee Edition

Convention Makes Record For Speed and Action

NASHVILLE—Setting a record for achievements during a minimum of time, the Tennessee State CIO Council pledged full support to the National CIO wage and legislative program, at the one-day session of the Sixth Annual Convention held in the Nashville Industrial Union Council's Hall, Sunday, Dec. 9.

The convention was held to one day because of inability to obtain sufficient hotel accommodations anywhere in the state for a session necessitating the overnight stay of all the delegates.

All resolutions adopted by the November meeting of the National CIO Executive Board were approved by the convention, and in some instances supplemented the national resolutions with some stronger ones from Tennessee.

With full co-operation of the delegates and excellent work of the various committees, the convention accomplished in one day policy-making programs which ordinarily require two full days' sessions. Although the program was necessarily speeded up, full attention was given to the vital matters coming before the convention, and no detail was sacrificed by the need for expediting the proceedings.

The convention was opened by Pres. J. D. Roberts of the Nashville CIO Council and member of the UOPWA local, who turned the chair over to Council Pres. W. A. Copeland after invocation and the address of welcome by Mayor Cummins of Nashville.

The convention immediately got down to business. Four convention committees—constitution, credentials, resolutions and political action-legislation—had come to Nashville the day before to begin work on their reports. The constitution committee was ready to report as one of the first orders of business, and although a number of constitutional changes were recommended, only two suggested revisions were debated at great lengths. Those suggestions were referred back to the committee and later adopted by the convention.

Politics occupied considerable attention and some time of the delegates, but did not interfere with the convention proceedings.

Spirited political campaigns, according to reports, had been conducted prior to the convention, but in some instances the intensity of those campaigns decreased as nomination time neared, and after a majority of the delegates apparently had made up their minds on who they were going to vote for.

Copeland was re-elected president after a contest with J. C. Stafford, Chattanooga representative of the United Steelworkers. The result: Copeland 175 votes; Stafford 68. Copeland will begin his third term as president. Hs is CIO subregional director at Memphis and a national vice-president of the American Newspaper Guild.

Paul R. Christopher, of Knoxville, National CIO representative and a member of the Textile Workers Union, was returned without opposition as secretary-treasurer. Brother Christopher has been sec-

(Continued on Page 11)

Closer Tie With CIO Urged

From now on it's the TENNESSEE STATE CIO COUNCIL!

Name of the council was changed from Tennessee State Industrial Union Council through revision of the constitution. Delegates agreed that "CIO" should be in the name so that when the council is mentioned in the press there could be no mistake about it being a CIO group.

Only a few other changes were made in the constitution:

1. Vacating his or her place on the Executive Board if a board member is transferred out of the state.

2. Providing that a delegate's local must not be more than 60 days in per capita arrears in order to run for council office.

3. Limiting to two members representation on the Executive Board from any international or national union or local industrial union.

4. Making convention elections by secret ballot mandatory.

5. Setting a minimum number of four meetings annually for the Executive Board.

6. Providing that a board member who misses two meetings without reasonable excuse shall be automatically suspended.

7. Providing that the convention shall select the next convention city, but giving the executive board authority to change the location if proper arrangements cannot be made in the convention-selected city.

8. Vacating the office of any Executive Board member whose local becomes 90 days behind with per capita tax payments.

Other changes in the constitution were made to conform to the above revisions, and in some cases to strengthen the wording.

Report On Joint Labor Committee

Delegates were given a first-hand report on the effectiveness of the Joint Labor Legislative Committee, which was established just before the last session of the Tennessee Legislature and which has since continued.

Paul R. Christopher, CIO member of the committee, told the convention how his group cooperated and how that cooperation had resulted in the defeat of many anti-labor bills at the last Legislature.

"Without this joint labor cooperation," Christopher explained, "the Legislature probably would have passed some of the Christian-American bills."

Steve Para, legislative representative of the BRT, and a member of the joint committee, told the convention what a good job the CIO was doing in the legislative setup. Without CIO taking the initiative, Para said that there probably would not have been any concerted action of the labor groups, and "in all probability labor might have been kicked in the pants by the last Legislature."

Other members of the Joint Labor Legislative Committee who attended the convention were Hollis Reid, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and Tom Denham, AFL Truck Drivers Union.

New And Stronger PAC Set Up For Tennessee

Tennessee has changed its PAC setup for 1946 which is expected to develop into a more closely adhesive and stronger political action movement in the state. The convention adopted unanimously its committee's report recommending establishment of CIO-PAC in line with the setup suggested by the National CIO-PAC committee.

The convention also ordered the new executive board to work with the new CIO-PAC branch with the idea of employing a full-time PAC executive secretary and setting up a central office with adequate clerical assistance.

The committee report as adopted by the convention follows:

Your committee has studied the details of the recommendations for State, City and County Councils adopted by the National CIO Political Action Committee at a recent meeting in Washington. As you know, the National CIO-PAC is made up of representatives from all of our national and international unions.

Your committee has decided to recommend to this Sixth Annual Convention of the Tennessee State CIO Council that you adopt the principles embodied in the National CIO-PAC recommendations by directing the new executive board to establish a Tennessee CIO-PAC with all members of the State Board holding membership in the organization and forming the nucleus of the organization, and giving further representation to each international having membership in the State and to each city or county council, insisting that the most authoritative spokesmen of each organization fill these posts.

We recommend that CIO Political Action Committees be established in each local union and in each city and county industrial council and that these committees shall be affiliated with the Tennessee State CIO-PAC.

We recommend further that an Executive Committee be elected by the membership of the Tennessee CIO-PAC and that a central office be established with a full-time executive officer of the Tennessee State CIO-PAC in charge on a full-time basis with secretarial assistance. This full-time executive should spearhead the activities of the CIO Political Action Committees throughout the State and promote ever increasing participation in political activities on the part of CIO members in Tennessee.

Your committee recommends that subscriptions for membership in the National and State CIO-PAC be solicited by all Political Action Committee setups within the state, using the new CIO-PAC receipt books and membership cards, and that the State organization be financed through the retention by the State Committee of 50 cents of each $1 collected through such subscriptions, remitting the remaining 50 cents to the National CIO-PAC. In fact, your committee has already made an expression of its enthusiasm and confidence in the program by the contributions of each member of the committee of $1 to the PAC which we are recommending that the Executive Board be directed to establish, and we would like to take this opportunity to urge each and every delegate and visitor to the convention to make a similar subscription.

We suggest that one of the first actions taken by the State PAC should be to consider the feasibility of petitioning the county trustees in Tennessee to carry out their duties and the laws of the state by the collection of all poll taxes.

Local unions, city and county councils can begin immediately to take an active part in the State CIO-PAC program by purchasing copies of the pamphlet and posters produced by the National CIO-PAC, at a very nominal cost. We recommend that you make the following purchases:

1. Half as many "Warning" posters as the number of members in each local making the purchase. These should be posted in conspicuous public places other than the union halls, such as the corner grocery, drug store, tacked on telephone poles, etc.

2. "Take Home Pay" buttons for each member of each local union and at least two "Take Home Pay" placards, to be posted in conspicuous places.

We urge that the State CIO-PAC make preparations well in advance for placards and auto bumper posters, urging people to pay their poll tax before the deadline next year in order to become qualified voters.

This report has been given the unanimous approval of your committee.

Brazell Tells Old Stories

Tennessee CIO members have been hearing the entertaining jokes of "Judge" Brazell of the War Production Board for years, and they never tire of the Brazell unique type of story telling.

Brother Brazell, formerly with the Textile Workers, never misses a Tennessee CIO conveniton. During a lull in proceedings last year, he entertained the delegates, awaiting for election results, for almost an hour.

Again this year when the convention got ahead of schedule and had to wait for the committee to catch up, he was called upon for the usual Brazell "fill-in" and he delivered as usual.

Former Guild Leader Joins PAC Staff

Dan Powell, formerly an active Newspaper Guildsman in Memphis, has been appointed to the staff of the PAC in the southeastern states.

After serving more than two years in the Army Air Forces, Powell became Information Director for the Office of Price Administration in Tennessee, during which time he made many friends throughout the state. He had been an advertising solicitor for the Memphis Press Scimitar, later going with an advertising agency in Memphis, then transferring to another concern in Mississippi before enlisting in the Army.

While a member of the Memphis Guild, Powell was a leader in the Press Scimitar advertising department. He was instrumental in the organization of that department, later serving on the negotiating committee.

Recently he staged a huge program at Jackso , Tenn.—Victory Over Inflation—the most successful program of its kind planned by the OPA, officers of the OPA said. In that program he had the cooperation of all business, industrial, labor and professional groups in Jackson.

Powell will work under Paul R. Christopher, southeastern PAC director, and his first assignment will be in Georgia where a congressional campaign is in process for an election to be held shortly after January 1.

LABOR VIEWS ON CURRENT ISSUES Vol. 3

A monthly digest of source materials on labor opinion gathered from current labor periodicals No. 10

INFORMATION SERVICE I DECEMBER

Institute of Labor Studies 1945

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ANTI-LABOR LEGISLATION

"Collective bargaining would become a complete mockery and labor unions ancient memory if HR 3937 and the Hobbs bill, HR 32, are adopted by Congress. Under HR 3937, the Corrupt Practices Act is broadened to make it impossible for any labor organization to participate in the free election of public officials in either primary or general campaigns, and also prohibits organizations from taking part in any political convention."

"Section 4 of this bill would nullify labor's right to engage in collective bargaining, as provided by the Wagner Act. Unions or their officers would be penalized for contract violations as well as sued for damages that might acrue to any party as the result of a strike. As far as the employers are concerned, however, they would be permitted the most flagrant violantion of contract without penalty, while labor would have no recourse to protect its interests."

"This bill is obvious class legislation and would conflict fundamentally with the Federal Constitution."....

"The Hobbs Bill, HR 32, seeks to amend the United States Criminal Code so that anyone who obstructs, delays or affects interstate commerce or movement of any article or commodity therein, or who conspires, attempts or participates in an attempt to obstruct or delay commerce by roberry or extortion shall be guilty of a felony. Penalties are up to 20 years' imprisonment and/or a maximum $10,000 fine. The bill contains special wartime features, including the authorizing of the President to use the armed forces.

"Extortion is defined as the obtaining of property from another, with his consent, induced by wrongful use of actual or threatened force, violence or fear, or under cover of official right. It is obvious how, under this dragnet meaning of this bill, unions could be prosecuted and strikes rendered unlawful or punishable, so that labor's right of free speech and assembly and the right to strike would be eliminated."...

(East Bay Lab. J., Calif., AFL. 11-9-45)

Institute of Labor Studies
Address communications to Research Director, 54 Prospect Street, Northampton, Mass.

Anti-Labor Legislation (continued)

"The Smith-May bill (HR 3937) amending the Smith-Connally act, would forbid unions to solicit funds, pass assessments, accept contributions or spend any money in connection with any political convention, primary or election; would illegalize strikes and make unions subject to damage suits if a strike or other 'concerted failure or refusal to work' occurs under a contract containing a no-strike clause."
"The Hobbs bill provides up to 20 years imprisonment and $10,000 fine for a variety of offenses including conspiracies or attempts to threaten violence and defines dues collections in certain circumstances, even with the member's consent, as racketeering, with the same penalties."...
(Colo. Lab. Advocate, AFL, FP dispatch, 11-29-45)

"AFL Pres. Wm. Green sent out an emergency call to all members of the AFL to help defeat drastic and 'wicked' anti-labor legislation now being considered by Congress."
"[Smith bill], he explained, would provide strike penalties by permitting employers and any other person claiming damage from a work stoppage to sue the union and its members. It would also deprive such a union of its bargaining rights for the period of a year and subject unions to court injunctions. Finally, it would prohibit unions from engaging in political activities or making political contributions of any kind."....
"Please act promptly.. Organize a campaign in every town, community and locality of the country in opposition to this proposed anti-labor legislation..."
"[Smith's] new measure has been denounced, not only by labor, but by many conservative newspapers which have forcefully pointed out that it may aggravate the tension in labor-industrial relations"....
(Richmond(Va.) Lab. Herald, 11-30-45. AFL)

"Republican Rep. Leslie C. Arends of Illinois ...introduced an amendment to the Smith-Connally Act which would outlaw labor political activity and would establish drastic penalties for work stoppages that occurred within the time limit of existing collective bargaining contracts....
"In a letter to all Congressmen, CIO Pres. Murray said:
"' The bill is purely a punitive measure aimed/not at correcting the admitted evils of the Smith-Connally Act but to afford the opportunity to employers to provoke or instigate stoppages and then proceed to mulct the union treasuries through endless law suits."
"' The bill is aimed at the very destruction of labor unions and makes a mockery of collective bargaining agreements."...
"Murray said the proposal seeks to deprive union members'of the opportunity of expressing their views on political issues at their own meetings or through distribution of their own literature' and 'is a clear violation of our federal Constitution.'"....
"The new legislation was described by Rep. Bradley (D., Pa.) as designed "to create chaos in the ranks of organized labor" and Rep. Sheridan (D., Pa.) called the proposal "a straitjacket on labor' and predicted its defeat."....
(CIO News 11-5-45)

"The new substitute for the Smith-Connally Act ...is a perfect example of tory timing--on dot for disruption."
"As Pres. Murray points out...the proposed new bills aim to do three main jobs on all unions:
"'1. Encourage employers to provike strikes 'and then proceed to mulct union treasuries through endless lawsuits.'"

Anti-Labor Legislation (continued)

"2. Smash unions by depriving them of collective bargaining rights for one year if they strike. (Incidentally, nothing is said of depriving employers of anything if they engage in a lockout.)
"3. Deprive workers of their right to free speech and assembly by prohibiting any kind of political contributions, either in primaries or elections." ...
"This new bill (HR 3937) is aimed at taking the Smith-Connally Act's place. It is the House version of the discredited Ball-Hatch bill. It is timed to break the CIO's fight for restoration of take-home pay cuts, to balk the political strength of millions of union voters, to smash unions while protecting employers..."
(The Union-MMSW, CIO- 11-14-45)

"The most vicious proposal ever laid before Congress. Its object is to put labor in a straitjacket. Its effect will be to increase labor unrest."
"That is the way Congressman John E. Sheridan (Dem. Pa.) sized up union-wrecking legislation reported to the House on Tuesday by its Military Affairs Committee, of which Sheridan is a member...
"When the bill comes to the floor it will run into a battle that will be historic...
"Organized labor lost no time in taking up the challenge.
"George Meany, secretary-treasurer of the American Fed. of Labor, declared the purpose of those behind the bill is 'to make an end to collective bargaining, as we know it.' He added: 'The effect of the legislation would be to transfer all collective bargaining to the courts, which undoubtedly would interpret all contracts to bring them under provisions of the bill.'
"'Of course we have no intention of permitting our foes to put us in a straitjacket without the hardest fight we can put up."
(Labor, Washington, D.C.--RR Labor--11-3-45)

"The House Judiciary committee has reported a bill introduced by Rep. John W. Gwynne (R. Iowa), which labor spokesmen assail as giving a 'green light' to sweat-shoppers to violate the Wage-Hour Act.
"As written, the bill provides that penalty or damage suits under any Federal law must be brought within one year....
"A note of warning on dangers in the bill came from Alexander Holtzoff, former special assistant to the attorney general, now a Federal judge.
"He told the committee that the measure would not only make it easy to defraud workers, but it might close the door to prosecution in many cases where fraud against the government is discovered too late...
"...L. Metcalf Walling, administrator of the Wage-Hour Act, renewed an attack on that part of the bill which fixes the year's limitation on back wage suits...
"'I can think of no more effective way to encourage violations on the part of the unscrupulous employers,' Walling declared."
(AFL Milwaukee Lab. Press, 11-29-45)

ON STRIKES

"What has been happening in this country since the war came to an end should not have been unexpected. We refer, of course, to the number of strikes which have been taking place."
"The very fact that the vast majority of wage and salary workers kept their pledge not to strike during the war no matter how much they were baited by some employers, was unquestionably responsible for the striking of hundreds of thousands of workers after the war had ended."

On Strikes (continued)

"To maintain that workers go on strike in the majority of cases without justifiable grievances, is nonsense. It is the workers who feel the hardships which come with a separation from payroll. Out of the wages they have been receiving they have not been able to put aside any sums of money large enough to enable them to live for long without a wage or salary. In many cases they have to tighten their belts drastically to enable them to get through a strike and secure the very mild demands they are generally making for better conditions and better wages."...

"...We went into World War II with almost three times the number of workers organized as there were in World War I. What is more, these organized workers were much more militant than the generation of workers on the scene previous to 1920. It was real militancy and not just truculence."

"The militancy was shown in the part the workers took in the political campaign. It was they who made up the majority of the independent voters who were solely responsible for putting Roosevelt in office in 1936, '40, and '44."....

"Whether the Tories and their daily press and magazine hirelings know it or not, they have an entirely different army of wage and salary workers to reckon with. After World War I, with important exceptions, our fathers took what came largely lying down. They are not taking it lying down after World War II."

"The workers insist on maintaining at least the same standard of livelihood that they have recently been enjoying. In the majority of cases the standards are none too high, to put it very mildly, and there are no signs that the workers are going to be content for any length of time with merely having such standards. They want full employment at a real living wage and only a minority of them have been able to achieve such a standard as yet.

"The fact is if prices are going to be held, if wages are going to go up, if management is going to sit down and try to work out industrual peace with labor based on the acceptance of collective bargaining, it is the determined militancy of labor that has forced all these moves, and not the generosity of business or government."...

"Higher wages, price control and labor-management peace, represent a change from the anarghy of uncontrolled competition in which the workers are mere pawns, to an economic system in which there is a job at a real living wage and security for every worker in the United States. If business can give us this, as it claims it can, then well and good. If it cannot, then, through the peaceable power of the Government controlled by the majority of our people, we must have a planned economy that will accomplish this. For the wellbeing of our people is more important than all the welter of words and figures let loose by 'economists' and 'experts'".

(Advance--Amal. Clothing Wks., CIO--11-15-45)

"Acting on the virtually unanimous demand of the membership in the companies concerned, the UE National Officers have filed a formal petition with the appropriate government agencies for government-conducted strike votes in the UE plants of the General Electric, Westinghouse Electric and General Motors (Electric Division) companies. Eighty-one plants, employing approximately 300,000, are involved."

"At the same time, the National Officers made a formal request that Secretary of Labor Lewis B. Schwellenbach 'intervene personally in this situation' and 'take all steps necessary' to bring about a settlement along lines suggested by President Truman on Oct. 30, when he said 'Wage increases are imperative--to cushion the shock to our workers, to sustain adequate purchasing power and to raise the national income."...

"In calling for the strike vote, the UE officers made it clear that they did

On Strikes (continued)

not in any way concede the legality or constitutionality of the Smith-Connally Act. They further pointed out that the UE had never before found it necessary to file for such a vote and that this Union's record of strike-less production during the war had been commended by the late President Roosevelt, Secretary of War Patterson and other high officials....
"The UE leaders declared that although the attitude of the three companies concerned had forced the union to make ready for strike action, the union stands ready to resume negotiations in an effort to resolve the dispute."...
(UE News, URMWA-CIO, 11-17-45)

"The wave of strikes prevailing over the nation is an indication that men and women who work for a living are restless; they are discontented; and it is very difficult to understand just exactly why they cannot reason the matter out among themselves, consult with their employers, and use every means possible to bring about an agreement without going on strike."
"There is nothing worse than a strike for both the workers and employers. Yes, I know very well that there is plenty of reason for strikes, especially when we are dealing with employers who are so stubborn and unreasonable that you cannot hold one's patience or decency in conferences with them."...
"I shall never, if I can prevent it, as I see the light now, surrender my right to strike, unless in a case of emergency when our country is in danger, such as the period we have been through during the past three or four years.
"The man or woman who believes in settling disputes across the table, even if they fail, makes the best and most loyal trade union representative. They have common sense and they understand the danger of a stoppage of work and the suffering and misery that obtain through idleness."....
(Art. by Daniel J. Tobin, Intnat'l Teamster, AFL, Nov. 1945)

"Both AFL Teamsters and Railroad Brotherhoods were observing the picket lines established by CIO locals at the General Motors Parts Division...here(Denver) this week. (Colo. Lab. Advo. AFL, 11-29-45)

"The strike in General Motors empire, now entering its second week, is primarily a strike for higher wages. It was called for the purpose of winning from General Motors, America's largest industrial combine, a 30 per cent hourly wage rise to compensate the loss in take-home earnings resulting from the lapse of overtime following the end of wartime production. Basically, however, the GM strike is of far wider implications to the country as a whole and to the labor movement in particular."
"General Motors' refusal to accept the union's offer of conculsive arbitration on wages to prevent an impending strike is nothing short of a challenge on the fundamental issue of collective bargaining."...
"The UAW, doubtless shot the works at GM when it expressed a readiness to abide by an arbitration award--all or nothing--provided the company would open its books to the arbitrators and provided likewise that a wage increase would not carry with it a rise in car prices."...
"We recall indeed that in our own industry not so many years ago, the manufacturers and jobbers also stubbornly resisted the opening of books as an oblication by which to insure their faithful conformity to contract terms. Nevertheless our employers have managed to survive despite this obligation. There is plenty of reason to believe that the auto industry will also survive the ordeal..."...
"No one at the present moment should attempt to set a date for the termination of this great struggle in the GM plants or to speculate about its extension

On Strikes (continued)

to the other giant section of the automotive industry. There is hardly a doubt, however, that this strike, ably prepared and splendidly presented to the general American community, has behind it the solid sympathy of organized labor everywhere. (Justice, ILGWU-AFL, 12-1-45)

"While enemies of labor are pounding unions because of current strikes, bosses are refusing to engage in negotiations, conciliation or arbitration of the disputes--and, significantly, their defiance is drawing no criticism from newspapers. [Then reviews main facts in General Motors-UAW strike, and the situations in Montgomery Ward's and the Steel industry.]
(Labor, organ of RR labor, 12-1-45)

"A 24-hour general strike in this city [New Orleans] was planned by union officials to force a congressional probe of shipbuilder Andrew J. Higgins, who closed down his plants here [account a controversy with AFL unions]. ..
"The unions called for a 16-point congressional investigation mainly to determine 'the cause of this shut-out and to seek a probe of Higgins' financial set-up and his relations with the unions over a period of years.' A 24-hour strike of all AFL workers in New Orleans would be called if the request is turned down, they said."...
(E. Bay Lab. Journal, Calif., AFL, 11-16-45)

LABOR ON ATOMIC ENERGY

"The CIO Executive Board at its November 1 meeting entered the atmoic bomb controversy with a forthright program calling for United Nations control of atomic energy. In this it joined with the overwhelming numbers of scientists who oppose the present U. S. policy of exculsiveness...
"The CIO's atomic control program demands immediate negotiations with Russia and Britian to agree on world-wide atom controls, and extension of the agreement thereafter to the United Nations.
""Also: The United Nations to outlaw the use of atomic energy for military purposes, and all production of atomic bombs."
"United Nations control of atomic energy raw materials and production everywhere in the world, with full authority to inspect, investigate and police.
"Improving present United Nations machinery to make such controls effective and reduce international military revalry."
"After those steps have been taken, 'full and continuous disclosure' to the United Nations by all governments 'of all information, discoveries and activities' related to atomic energy."
"Public ownership and control of atomic energy in this country."...
(CIO News 11-15-45)

SHORTER WORK-WEEK

AFL President William Green "summarily rejected" "proposals by big business to lengthen the basic work week to 45 hours instead of granting increases in wage rates...
"Instead Mr. Green emphasized it would soon become an 'economic necessity to place workers throughout the country on a six-hour day and thirty-hour week... [He] said the work day must be reduced to spread employment ' or we will be faced with a serious unemployment problem.'
"Scientific and technological improvements in industry made it possible for

Shorter Work-Week (continued)

less and less workers to produce more and more goods," [adding], and the reduced work week was the "only practical method' to distribute work."

HOUSING

"A compromise General Housing Bill, assured of bipartisan support, was introduced in Congress by Senator Robert F. Wagner, Democrat of New York. The new bill reflects an agreement between Senator Wagner and Senator Taft, Repub. of Ohio. ...It is hoped that passage of this legislation will make possible a huge construction program to meet the serious housing shortage and to provide millions of new jobs over the next 10 years. The bill includes the major features of the AFL's housing program."...

(Richmond Lab. Her. 11-30-45)

INTERNATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS

CIO Resolution on World Federation of Trade Unions and International Labor Committees:

"The World Federation of Trade Unions organized in Paris stands as a monument to the unity of the world labor movement. The program adopted at the first London Conference and expanded at the Paris Convention provides the effective guideposts for world labor's struggle to assure a lasting peace, the utter destruction of fascist forces and the building of a prosperous world."

"In an effort to develop further cooperation and understanding between CIO and its members and the labor movements of other nations, the CIO has requested the labor organizations of the several countries to join in the establishment of joint labor committees.

"Now, Therefore, Be it Resolved:

"1. The President of the CIO is hereby authorized to notify the World Federation of Trade Unions of our formal affiliation and to make all necessary per capita tax payments.

"2. The President of the CIO is authorized to proceed in accordance with preliminary agreements already arrived at with the British Trade Union Congress, the Soviet Union All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, and the Italian Confederation of Labor to establish an Anglo-American Committee, an American-Soviet Union Trade Union Committee, and an American-Italian Committee. The CIO stands ready to discuss the perfection of similar machinery with the representatives of the trade unions of other nations who express such a desire." (Quoted in The Union, MMSW-CIO, 11-14-45)

NOTE: Where items are quoted in full it is so stated. Otherwise only excerpts are given. Direct quotations are enclosed in quotation marks. Summarized material is enclosed in brackets.

POLITICAL guide

The Journal of Political Action Techniques

Published by the National Citizens Political Action Committee

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CITIZENS IN ACTION
ON OUR SIDE
ACTIVE, TOO

Should their children eat less just because the war is over? Must "take-home pay" be reduced 25% to 50%? Can America have a fully productive, fully employed economy in peace as in war?

Those are the basic questions posed today by trade union members. They have confidence in our national ability to produce plenty for all. Theirs is a fight for all of us.

POLITICAL guide

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ON OUR SIDE
ALSO ACTIVE
ISSUES FOR ACTION
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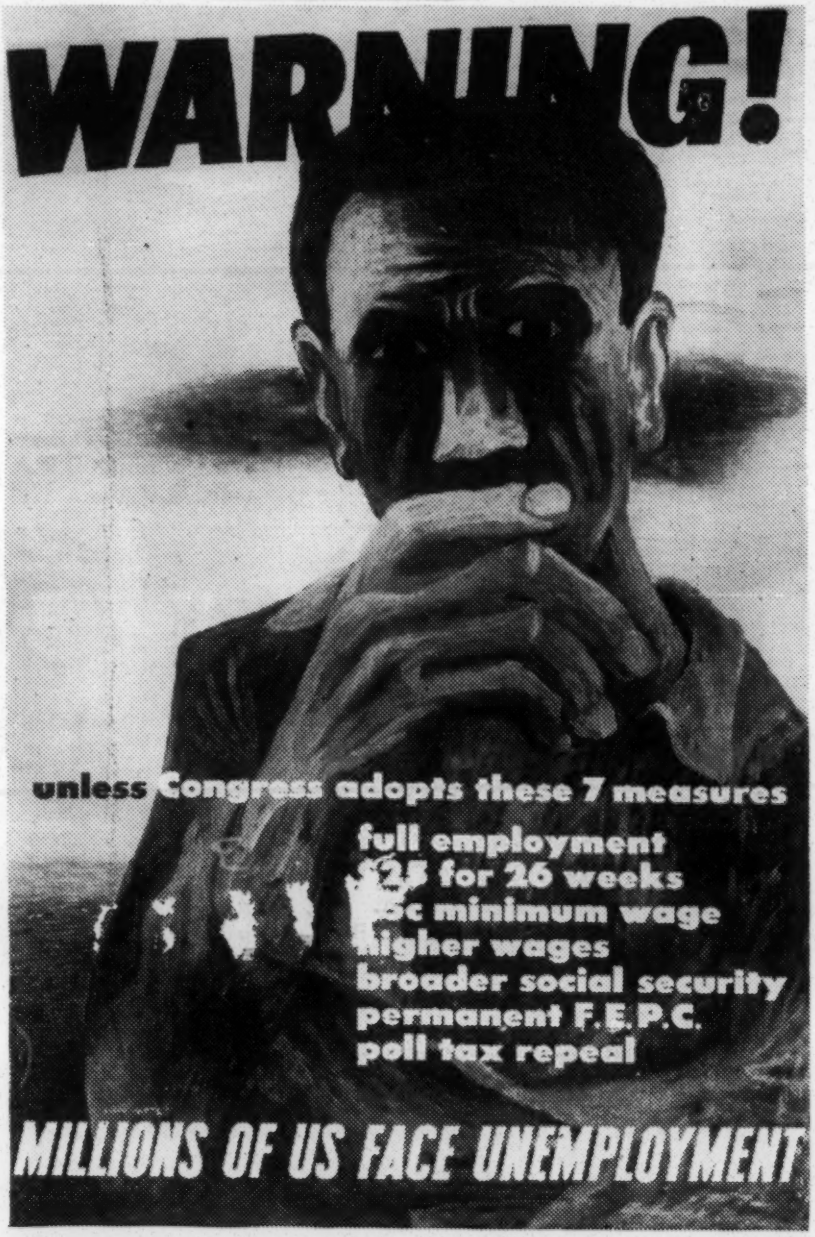

STRIKING POLITICAL ACTION POSTERS are the specialty of versatile Ben Shahn, internationally known artist, whose work adorns the walls of most of the nation's leading museums. Shahn's posters won wide acclaim for the CIO's Political Action Committee during the 1944 presidential campaign. In the poster above he has struck a grim warning about the future, *if the Congress fails to act.*

RESEARCH REPORT

Published Monthly by
INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH DEPT.
United Automobile, Aircraft & Agricultural Implement Workers of America (UAW-CIO)

Vol. V No. 10 22 December, 1945 411 W. Milwaukee, Detroit 2, Mich.

EDITORIAL STAFF:
J. H. Wishart, Research Director
Sigmund Diamond
Lincoln Fairley
Pat Crozier

In This Issue . . .

GM FORCES STRIKE
LOST: $90 BILLION CUSTOMER
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PRODUCTIVITY, LABOR COSTS, AND WAGES
30% AND THE FARMERS
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WHO HAS THE SAVINGS?

GM FORCES STRIKE

General Motors, spearheading the drive of Big Business to smash unions and blaze the trail to depression and unemployment, today stands convicted of arrogantly defying its workers, its government, and the people to whom it sells its cars.

GM has rejected every offer by the UAW-CIO to negotiate its demand for a wage increase without price increases. Instead, it offered, first, to return to a 45-hour week, a proposal that would wipe out the Wage and Hour Law and add millions more to the 9 million expected to be unemployed next year. Finally, it offered to tie wage increases to the cost of living. **That would prevent any increase in the real wages of GM workers, especially since the corporation maintained that it would use such wage increases as an excuse to get higher prices.**

GOVERNMENT POLICY

GM's refusal to bargain on wage increases without price increases and its stubborn denial of the public's right to know whether it can afford wage increases places it in opposition to government policy.

A month ago, the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion reported that manufacturing industries can grant a 24 percent pay boost without price increases because of elimination of the excess profits tax and reduction of overtime pay. Even with such an increase, corporation profits after taxes would still be as high as they were in 1942.

COMMERCE REPORT

A few weeks ago, the Commerce Department released a report indicating that:

- **With production of 5½ million cars a year (expected by March, 1946) the auto industry can pay an average hourly rate of $1.50, an increase of 30 percent.**
- At that production level, with a rate of $1.50, and even with some increase in materials costs, auto industry profits after taxes will reach $670 million, compared with $335 million in 1937 and $451 million in the boom year of 1929.
- **The cost-price relationship in the auto industry is such "that a basic wage increase is possible without increasing prices."**

But, still refusing to bargain with the UAW or to arbitrate, GM sticks to its policy of defying the government, of wanting to depress the standards of its workers, and of attempting to loot the public of millions of dollars through inflationary price increases.

Big Business has tried such policies before. They failed then, and GM will fail now.

Lost: $90 Billion Customer

U. S. industry is losing a $90 billion a year customer. The war is over, and Uncle Sam no longer buys ships, planes, and guns to that value. Government war expenditures will fall to a less than $20 billion a year rate by the second half of 1946.

In the first half of 1945, the annual rate of buying everything the nation could produce lined up as follows:

Expenditures	Billions
Government war	$ 87
Government non-war	6
Consumer	101
Business capital	5
Total	$199

That was the total of buying power which added up to full production and full employment.

Without wage increases, expenditures will be running as follows by the middle of 1946:

Expenditures	Billions
Government war	$ 25
Government non-war	9
Consumer	100
Business capital	21
Total	$155

Next year, the nation will be buying at least $44 billion less goods and services than it bought under wartime full production of $199 billion per year.

Our farms, factories, mines, and labor force in 1946 will still be able to produce $199 billion or more annually. But only $155 billion will actually be produced simply because Joe the worker and Jack the farmer will not have cash to do much buying.

Even with heavy demand for products kept out of production during the war, and continued large-scale government expenditures, with increased capital formation by business—this is all the production which can be added up in the gloomy arithmetic of the government experts. It means unemployment for millions in 1946, while industry rakes in a record profit of $11 billion.

BUYING POWER

Only through wage increases can this be changed. The buying power of the people must match their productive power. Without wage increases to do this, another depression is a dead certainty.

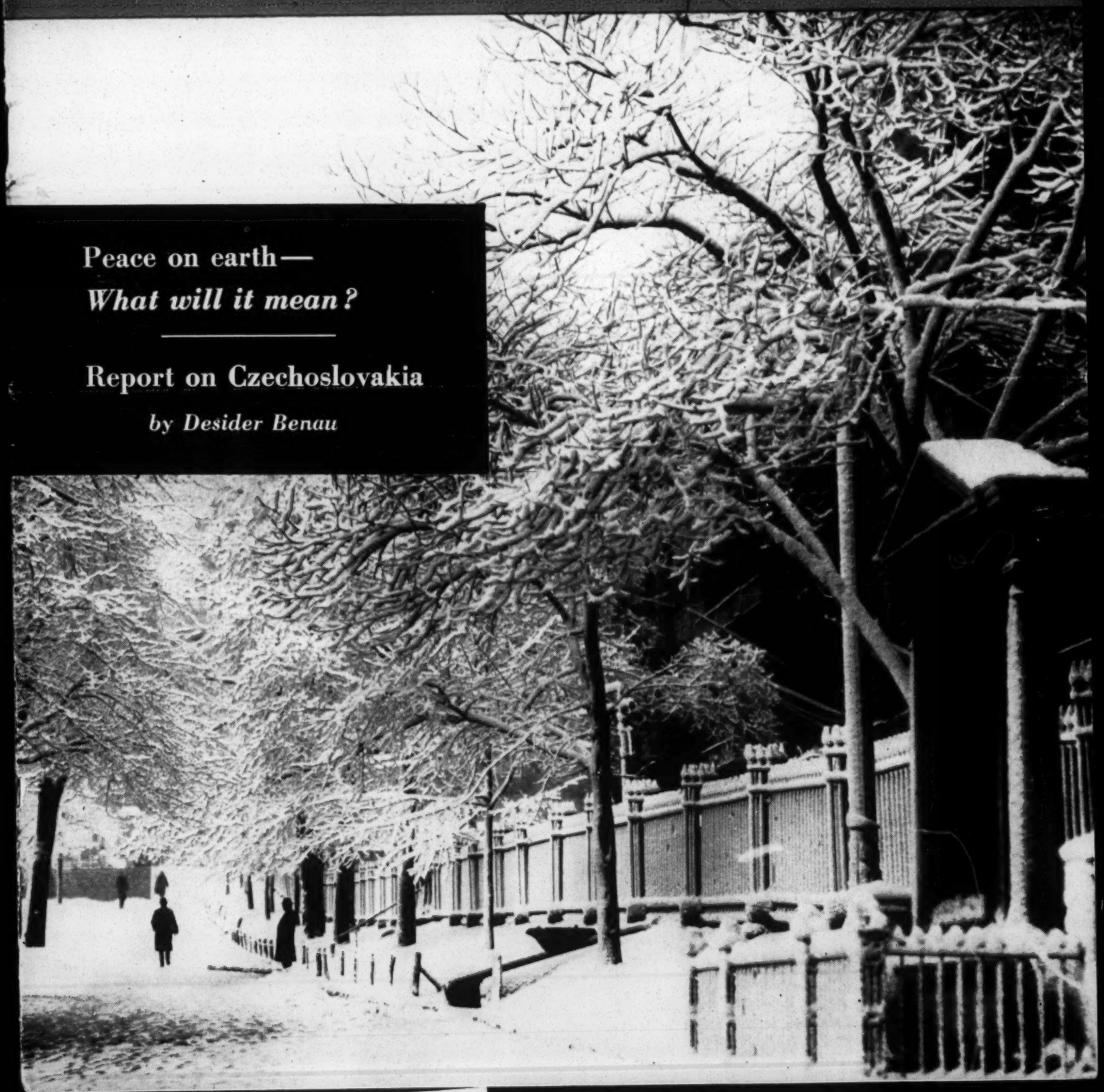
It is a return to the chaos of 1932 that GM and other powerful corporations are fighting for when they fight the CIO campaign to restore take-home pay.

Employers have had elaborate reasons for denying wage increases. But not one of them has been able to suggest how all the products of American industry can be paid for out of the thin incomes of American workers and farmers.

Industry today is fighting for immediate super-profits—but at the price of the whole country's future.

CITIZEN CIO

Vol. 1—No. 2 National CIO Community Services Committee DECEMBER, 1945



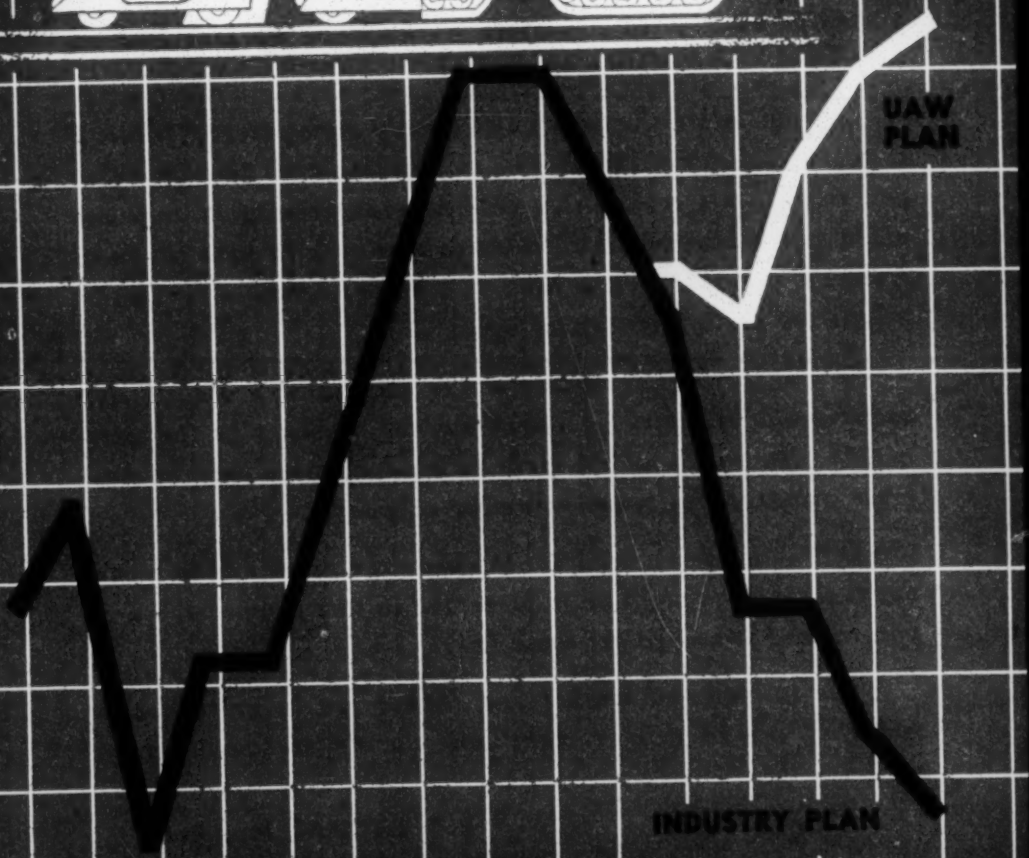
Peace on earth—
What will it mean?

Report on Czechoslovakia

by Desider Benau

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

WHEN WAR ENDS



PROPOSALS FOR POST-WAR EMPLOYMENT IN THE AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRIES

By R. J. Thomas and the U. A. W. International Executive Board